SUPPLEMENT TO

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BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1878.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, JULY 18.

A LARGE number of persons had assembled in Old Palace yard as early as half-past four o'clock to witness the arrival of peers and peeresses, and as time wore on the space in front of the chief entrance to the House of Lords became crowded. Lord Derby drove down in his brougham, but neither he nor Lord Carnarvon, who followed shortly afterwards on foot, were recognised by the people. It had been expected that Lord Beaconsfield would come in his carriage, but the afternoon being very fine he decided to walk, in company with Mr. Montagu Corry. They accordingly left Downing-street a few minutes before five o'clock, and proceeded along Parliament-street without any difficulty being experienced. Upon reaching Poets' Corner, however, a large crowd had begun to follow his lordship, and at every step the numbers increased so that the police who were in attendance had no easy task to keep the footpath clear. When Lord Beaconsfield arrived in Old Palace-yard the pressure of the people had become so great that it took some ten or a dozen policemen to escort his lordship. The cheering was loud and continued for several minutes after he had passed into the House of Lords.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock, at which hour the Chamber was densely thronged in very part. The Earl of Beaconsfield, who entered the House at five minutes past five, was loudly cheered. The Marquis of Salisbury, entering a couple of minutes after, was also heartily greeted.

ENGLAND AND THE CONGRESS.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, rising amid renewed cheers said. My lords—On laying upon the table, which I now do, the Protocols of the Congress at Berlin, I am sure that I should only be doing my duty to your lordships' House, to Parliament generally, and to the country, if I made some remarks upon the policy which was supported by the representatives of Her Majesty at the Congress, and which is embodied in the Treaty of Berlin and in the Convention which has been placed on your lordships' table during my absence. Your lordships are aware that the Treaty of San Stefano was looked upon with much distrust and alarm by Her Majesty's Government, and that they believed it was calculated to bring about a state of affairs dangerous to European interests and injurious to the interests of the British Empire. Our impeachment of that Treaty is before your lordships and the country, is detailed in the Circular of my noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in April last, and our present contention is that we can show that in the changes and modifications which have been made in the Treaty of San Stefano by the Congress of Berlin and the Convention of Constantinople, that menace to the independence of Europe has been removed, and the threatened danger to the British Empire has been averted. (Cheers.) Your lordships will recollect that by the Treaty of San Stefano about half of Turkey in Europe was formed into a State called Bulgaria—a State consisting of upwards of 50,000 geographical miles, and containing a population of 4,000,000 with harbours on either sea, both on the shores of the Euxine and the Archipelago. That disposition of territory severed Constantinople and the limited district which was still spared to the possessor of that city—severed it from the provinces of Macedonia and Thrace, by Bulgaria descending to the very shores of the Ægean, and altogether a State was created which, both from its internal resources and its peculiarly favourable geographical position, must necessarily have exercised a predominant influence over the political and commercial fortunes of the world in that quarter of Europe. The remaining portion of Turkey in Europe was reduced in a considerable degree by the appropriation of what was called compensation to the previously rebellious tributary principalities, now become independent States, so that the general result of the Treaty of San Stefano was this: That while it spared the authority of the Sultan so far as his capital and its immediate vicinage were concerned, it reduced him really to a position of subjection to the great Power which had defeated his arms and which was present at the gates of his capital—(hear, hear)—so that—although he might be said formally still to be entrusted with one of the highest fulfilments of public duty, namely, the custody of the Straits—it was apparent to all that the authority could only be exercised by him in deference to the superior arms of the Power which had vanquished him, and to whom the proposed arrangements were intended to keep him in subjection. (Hear, hear.) My lords, the Congress of Berlin have made great changes in those matters. They have restored to the Sultan two-thirds of the territory which was to form this great Bulgarian State. (Hear, hear.) They have restored to the Sultan upwards of 30,000 geographical square miles and two and a half millions of population, the territory being the richest in the Balkans, where most of the plains are rich, and the population being amongst the wealthiest, the most ingenious, and the most loyal subjects of the Porte. The frontiers of the State have been forwarded from the points previously fixed upon to the lines of the Balkans and of Trojan's Gate; and the new Slav Principality which was to exercise so complete an influence, and produce so great a revolution in the districts and the territories, and in the population of that part of Europe, is now merely a State in the valley of the Danube, and, both in its extent and population, reduced to one-third of that which was contemplated by the Treaty of San Stefano. [Hear, hear.] My lords, it has been said that when the Congress of Berlin decided upon favouring a policy so bold as that of declaring and establishing the Balkans as the frontier of what we may now call New Turkey, they in fact furnished it with a frontier which, instead of being impregnable, as some profess it to be, is in itself one of the most inadequate character. My lords, it is very difficult to decide whether, so far as value is concerned, such a combination of circumstances can ever be produced which can furnish what is called an impregnable frontier—whether it be river, desert, or mountainous plain, it will be found in the long run that the impregnability of a frontier must be supplied by the vital spirit of man—[cheers]—and it is upon the courage, the discipline, the patriotism, and the devotion of a population that impregnable frontiers can alone be supplied. [Renewed cheers.] And, my lords, when I remember what race it was that created and defended Plevna, I must confess my confidence that if the cause is a good one, they will not easily find that the frontier of the Balkans is indefensible. [Hear, hear.] But, my lords, it is said that although the Congress has finished—and it pretended to furnish nothing more than a competent military frontier to defend—its dispositions were so ill-managed that it failed in securing the very barrier it was devising, and that the territory that was at its disposition was so arranged that those very lines of the Balkans may be turned. The Congress has also been charged with having committed one of the greatest blunders that could possibly be accomplished by leaving Sofia in the possession of a State really independent of Turkey, and one, probably that might be looked upon in the course of time as an antagonist. This is, in my opinion, a great error on the part of those who ought to furnish the information of an authentic character which the different populations of Europe naturally require. It has been said that the position of Sofia as being of a commanding character was one the value of which, indeed, the Congress was not unaware of, but that it yielded to the imperious demand of one of the Powers assembled at the Congress. My lords, I can assure you there is not the shadow of truth in those statements. (Cheers.) When the Congress resolved to establish the line of the Balkans as the frontier of Turkey, I believe there would not have been any difficulty whatever in Turkey, even as a matter of course, occupying and retaining the position of Sofia: but what happened was this. The highest military authority of Turkey—for so I think I may fairly describe him—was one of the Plenipotentiaries of the Porte, Mehemet Ali Pasha; and the moment the line of the Balkans was determined upon he brought under the consideration of his colleagues—and especially, I may say, under the consideration of the Plenipotentiaries of England—his views upon the subject, and they were these: Speaking as he did, not only with a great military knowledge, but with the most consummate experience and acquaintance of all the locality, he said that nothing could be more erroneous than the idea that Sofia was a strong strategical position, and that those who opposed it could immediately turn the Balkans and march on Constantinople. He said that even as a strategical position it was untenable, but that there was a position in the Sandjak, or district of Sofia which, if properly defended, might, indeed, be considered impregnable, and that was the Pass of Ichtiman, and it was of vital importance to the Sultan that this pass should be secured. Then, indeed, there would be an efficient defence of the capital. Well, my lords that pass was secured. (Hear.) The pass of Ichtiman which, if properly defended, would prevent any host, however powerful, from taking Constantinople by turning the Balkans, has been allotted to Turkey. (Cheers.) But in consequence of that arrangement it became the duty of the Congress to inquire what would be the best arrangement with regard to Sofia and its immediate district. The population of Sofia and its district are without an exception, I believe, Bulgarian, and it was thought wise that these Bulgarians should, if possible, be included in Bulgaria and it was included by a transaction by which it was exchanged for another district whose population was, if not exclusively, yet mainly Mohammedan, and which so far as the fertility of the land was concerned, was an advantage to the Porte. These were the motives which actuated the Congress in an arrangement which I know for upwards of a month has very much excited Europe and this country from the belief that it was by the threat of Russia that Sofia was retained and that, by not retaining it, Turkey had lost the means of defending itself in the case of again being plunged into war. (Cheers.) My lords, it has also been said with respect to this line of the Balkans that it was not merely in regard to the possession of Sofia that Congress made a great mistake, but that they also made a great mistake in not also obtaining at the same time Varna. Now, I know this is an assembly in which there are still many who have glorious recollections of the locality. They will know at once that if the line of the Balkans was established as the frontier it was impossible to include Varna, which was to the north of the Balkans. Connected with these celebrated strongholds of the Danube which are to be razed, no doubt Varna as a position of a system of defence was a place of some importance. But in itself it is not a harbour; it is only a roadstead, and those who dilate upon the importance of Varna, and the great error of the Congress in not securing it to the Porte, have quite forgotten that between the Bosphorus and Varna upon the coast of the Black Sea, the Congress has allowed to Turkey by far the most important harbour of Bourgas. (Cheers.) I think, therefore, I may say these charges have no foundation whatever. (Cheers.) Having established this frontier, the Congress resolved that south of the Balkans, to a certain extent, the country should be formed into a new province, to which we gave the name of Eastern Roumelia. It was proposed at one time that it should be South Bulgaria; but it was evident to all, on reflection, that if North Bulgaria, though a tributary province, was really independent of the Sultan, if a province under the name of South Bulgaria was created, there would be an opportunity to intriguing parties to bring about union between the two States, and we should miss the great advantages which we thought we had obtained by the establishment of a competent military frontier. Therefore, my lords, we resolved that this province of Eastern Roumelia should be formed, and that we should establish a Government in it somewhat different from that of the contiguous provinces, where the authority of the Sultan might be called unlimited. In my own opinion, as a general rule, it would not be wise to interfere with the military power which you acknowledge as a political principle, though it might have been erroneous to limit the authority of the Sultan in a military point of view, yet besides political principle there are in this world such things as historical facts, and those would not be prudent statesmen who did not take into consideration both political principle and historical facts. The province of Eastern Roumelia has been the scene of many excesses from all sides that human nature looks upon with deep regret, and it was thought advisable that in making this arrangement for the peace of Europe, we should take such steps as would prevent the possible recurrence of those events to which I have alluded. Yet to do this and at the same time not to give the Sultan direct political and military authority in the provinces, would have been in our opinion a very grievous error. We therefore decided that the Sultan should have the power of defending this barrier of the Balkans with all his available forces, that he should have the power of defending his frontiers by land and by sea, both the passes of the mountains and the forts, and strongholds of the Black Sea. In fact, no limit has been placed on the amount of any forces he might desire to introduce. But with respect to the internal government of the province, we thought that the time had arrived when we should endeavour to carry into effect some of those important propositions intended for the better administration of the States of the Sultan, which were discussed and contemplated at the Conference of Constantinople. I will not weary your lordships with too minute details on this subject, as I have several points yet to discuss. Generally speaking, I imagine there are three great points which we should have before us in any attempt to improve the administration of the Turkish dominions. First of all, it is important, and especially so in Eastern Roumelia, that the office of governor should be held for a specific period, as in India, say for not less than five years, and the beneficial effects of that system, if generally maintained in the dominions of the Sultan, will prove, we believe, undeniable. In the second place we have thought it desirable that there should be instituted public assemblies in which the popular element should be adequately represented, and the business of which should be to levy and to administer the local finance of the province. Thirdly, we thought it at least equally important that order should be maintained in this province either by a gendarmerie of adequate force or by a local militia; in both cases the officers holding their commissions from the Sultan. But the whole subject of the administration of Eastern Roumelia has been referred to an inferior commission, and that commission, after its investigations, will make its recommendations to the Sultan, who is to issue firmans carrying them into effect. In all the arrangements to be made to improve the condition of the subject races of Turkey in Europe, and which necessarily required the investigation of local commissions, those commissions are to report their results to the chief commission, and after the firman of the Sultan has been received requiring those changes they will take place. It is anticipated that in the course of three months from the time of the ratification of the Treaty of Berlin these principal arrangements will be made. I will now make a remark upon what has been effected by the Congress with respect to Bosnia, with regard to which I think considerable error prevails. One of the most difficult matters in attempting what was the object unanimously of the Congress of Berlin—namely, to re-establish the Sultan as a real and substantial authority—was the condition of some of the distant provinces, and especially that of Bosnia. The condition of Bosnia, and the countries now independent, and the principalities and provinces in connection with it was one of chronic anarchy. There is no language which can describe adequately the condition of that large portion of the Balkan Peninsula which is occupied by Bosnia, Servia Roumelia, the Herzegovina, and other States. Political rivalries and total absence of all public spirit and other objects which a patriotic mind would wish to accomplish, the hatred of races, the animosities of rival religions, the absence, above all, of any superior control whatever and acknowledged supermacy, were sad truths which no one who has investigated the subject could resist or fail to acknowledge. Hitherto, at least until the last few years, Turkey had some semblance of authority, though it was never adequate, and when adequate was unwisely exercised. Still there was some authority to which the injured might appeal, and which sometimes might control violence. But Turkey at this moment is in no state to accept that responsibility. The result of my investigation and my firm conviction is that nothing short of an army of 50,000 men and of the best troops of Turkey, could for a moment produce anything like order in that part of the world, and even that attempt would be contested and resisted, and finally defeated. But what is the situation at this moment, when all the States are attempting to concentrate their resources? What would be the position of the Porte if it had to commence its new career—a new career, it is to be hoped, of amelioration and tranquillity—by despatching a vast army to Bosnia to deal with those elements of difficulty and danger? It was quite clear that such an effort on the part of Turkey must secure its absolute ruin. Then what was to be done? There have been before in the history of diplomacy not unfrequent instances in which even civilised parts of the world have fallen into such a state of disaster that they have offered no evidence by which order and tranquillity could be restored, and have become, as those districts have become, most dangerous to their neighbours. Under those circumstances the Powers of Europe have generally looked to see whether there was any neighbouring Power of a character entirely different from those disturbed regions, but deeply interested in their welfare and prosperity, which would undertake the task of attempting to restore that tranquillity and prosperity which were so desirable. And in the present case, as your lordships are aware, the position of Austria is one which clearly indicated that she was the Power that ought to undertake such an office. It is not the first time that Austria has occupied provinces at the request of Europe, for the purpose of ensuring that tranquillity and order which are so necessary. It is not once, twice, or thrice that Austria has done that. There may be instances in which differences of opinion exist as to the policy on which Austria has acted, or the principles which have dictated it, but that has nothing to do with the fact that in circumstances similar to those which I have described in Bosnia Austria has been invited and has undertaken the offer which Europe has made. Austria in this present case was deeply interested in some arrangements being made, for Austria has now for nearly three years had upwards of 150,000 refugees from Bosnia, who have been supported by the State in Austria, and whose demands have naturally been of a very vexatious and exhausting character. It was, therefore, thought expedient at the Congress that Austria should be invited to occupy Bosnia, and not to leave it until she had deeply laid the foundations of tranquillity. Now, my lords, I am the last man who would wish, if objections are to be made to that policy, to veil it by the decision of the Plenipotentiaries. I highly approve of the policy, and you will see from the protocols which I shall lay on the table to-night that the proposition was made by my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs that Austria should accept this trust and fulfil this duty, and that I earnestly supported it on that occasion. In consequence of that arrangement there have been loud cries about our assenting to the partition of Turkey. But our object in entering that Congress was to prevent the partition of Turkey. Now the question of partition is one upon which very erroneous ideas are in circulation. When two years before, I think, the war had commenced, and when the disquietude and danger of the situation were very generally felt, there was a school of statesmen who were highly in favour, believing it to be the only remedy, of what they called the partition of Turkey. Those who did not agree with them were those who thought on the whole we should attempt the restoration of Turkey. My lords, her Majesty's Government at all times have resisted the principle of partition in Turkey. (Hear, hear.) They have done so because, exclusive of the high moral considerations which are mixed up with the subject, they believe any attempt on a great scale to accomplish the partition of Turkey would inevitably lead to a long and sanguinary and often-recurring struggle, and Europe and Asia would be both involved in a series of troubles and disasters of which at present we have no adequate idea. The professors of partition—sincere, I have no doubt, in their views—have been outspoken on this subject, and we have been taken up the mountain to be shown the kingdoms of the earth, and they said all these shall be yours if you will worship partition; but we have declined, for the reasons which I have stated—(hear, hear)—and it is a very remarkable circumstance that, after this great war, and after prolonged diplomatic investigation and communications which have been made more or less now for three years in this matter, the whole of the Powers of Europe—Russia, as strongly and as completely as the others—have come to the unanimous conclusion that the best chance for the tranquillity and order of the world is to retain the Sultan of Turkey as part of the political—the acknowledged political system of Europe. (Cheers.) My lords, unquestionably after a great war—and I call the late war a great war, because the greatness of a war must not be calculated by its duration, but by the amount of force which is brought into the field, and where a million of armed men have struggled for supremacy, as has been recently the case—I call that a great war; but I say after a great war like this it is utterly impossible that you can have a settlement, a settlement of any permanent character, without a re-distribution of territory, and a considerable re-distribution of territory; but, my lords, that is not partition. [Hear, hear.] A country may lose a province, but that is not partition. We know recently there has been a war where one of the most favoured countries in the world has lost provinces. Is France partitioned? Is she not still one of the great Powers of the world, with a commanding future? [Hear, hear.] Austria herself has lost more provinces even than, perhaps, Turkey, and I am sure England has lost provinces of most precious possessions, which every Englishman deplores at this moment. We lost them from bad government, and, had the principles which now obtain in this country been then in existence, perhaps we should not have lost those provinces, and the power of this Empire would have been proportionately increased. It is very true the Sultan has lost provinces; it is very true that his armies have been defeated; and it is very true that the enemy is now at his gates; but that has all happened with other Powers, and I say that a sovereign who still possesses his capital, who has not yet forfeited his capital, and which has never been occupied by a foe, and that capital one of the strongest in the world, who has armies and fleets at his disposition, and still rules over 20 millions of inhabitants, cannot be described as a Power whose dominions have been partitioned. It has been said that no limit has been fixed to the occupation of Bosnia by Austria. Well, my lords, I think that is a very wise step. The moment you limit the occupation you deprive it of half its virtues, and all those who are opposed to the principles which the occupation was devised to foster and strengthen feel that they only have to wait and hold their breath that they may begin their work again. Therefore I cannot agree with those who complain that no duration has been fixed to the period of occupation of Bosnia. There is a point upon which I now feel it my duty to trouble your lordships and that is the question of Greece. It has been charged against the Congress, and particularly against the English Plenipotentiaries, that they have not sufficiently attended to the interests and claims of Greece. My lords, I think you will find upon reflection these are entirely unfounded charges. The English Government was the first to express a desire that Greece should be heard at the Congress and while it expressed that desire it communicated confidentially to Greece that it must on no account whatever associate that desire on the part of the Government with any engagement for the re-adjustment of territory. That was repeated on more than one occasion. The Greek population, independent of Greece, is a most considerable element in the Turkish Empire, and it was of the greatest importance that their interests should be most sedulously attended to. One of the great among the many evils of that vast State of Bulgaria, as revised by the Treaty of San Stefano, was that it would have absorbed and made disappear from the earth a considerable Greek population. My lords, at the Congress Greece was heard, and heard by men of considerable eloquence and ability, and it was quite clear from the moment they put their case before the Congress that they totally misapprehended the reasons why the Congress had met together, and what were the objects proposed by Europe. The Greek representatives evidently had not in any way relinquished what they called their great idea; your lordships well know that it is one which has no limit, which does not reach as far as Constantinople. But they did mention at the Congress as practical men, and feeling they had no chance at this moment of obtaining all they earnestly desired, that they were willing, as an instalment, to accept Epirus, Thessaly, and the Island of Crete. It was quite evident to the Congrees that these representatives of Greece utterly misunderstood the object of our labour. We were not there, as they thought, to partition Turkey and give them their share of Turkey. We were there for a contrary purpose and that was, as far as we could, to establish the dominion of the Sultan on a rational basis. I trust, therefore, when I have pointed out to your lordships this cardinal error in the views of Greece, that you will feel that the charges which are made against the Congress have no substantial foundation, and that her interests were not neglected, and least of all were they neglected by her Majesty's Government. We thought this was an opportunity for the Porte to consider the long vexed question of the boundaries of Turkey and Greece. The boundaries of Greece have always been inadequate and inconvenient. They afford a premium to brigandage, which is one of the curses of both countries, and led to constant misapprehension and violent intercourse between the inhabitants of the two countries. This was an opportunity in which we thought that when some re-distribution—and some considerable re-distribution—of countries was about to take place, we thought this an opportunity for Greece to urge its claim, and that claim we were ready to support, and to reconcile the Porte to view it in a large and liberal manner. I am bound to say that the manner in which our overtures were received by the Porte were encouraging, and more than encouraging. For a long period her Majesty's Government, and probably predecessors—but certainly the present Government—impressed upon Turkey and Greece the utmost importance of a good understanding between the two States, that it was only by the union between the Turks and the Greeks that any counteraction could be supplied to that overpowering Slav interest that was then exercising so much power in the Peninsula, and which ultimately led to this fatal and disastrous war. [Cheers.] On more than one occasion—I might say, on many occasions—we had been the means of preventing a misunderstanding between Turkey and Greece, and on every occasion we have received from both States an acknowledgment of our good services. We were, therefore, in a position to assist Greece in this matter; but, of course, if a State wishes to possess Constantinople as its capital, or looks upon the acquisition of provinces and islands as only an instalment of its claim, it is difficult to accept and consider those views with that moderation which is desirable. Turkey was prepared to consider the rectification of frontiers on a large and liberal scale, and my noble friend the Secretary of State drew out what he considered a large and liberal rectification of the frontiers, and if, in my mind, Greece obtained that rectification, it would have obtained a considerable acquisition of resources and of strength and of that sympathy which we desire. Their minds were in another quarter; but that being the case, the Congress thought it could not meet such extravagant and inconsistent views as those urged by Greece, which were in no way within the keeping of the Congress, or within the area of duty which it occupied—we had still, as will be found in the treaty—certainly in the protocols—indicated what we believed would be a rectification of frontier, which would add considerably to the strength and resources of Greece. Therefore, I think, under all the circumstances, it will be acknowledged that Greece has not been neglected. Greece is a country so interesting that it enlists the sympathies of all the Powers in the Congress. Greece has a future. That cannot be said of every country, and I would say to Greece what I would say to an individual who has a future—learn to be patient. (Laughter and cheers.) I have touched upon most of the points connected with Turkey in Europe. My summary is that at this moment, when of course no longer counting Servia or Roumania—once tributary principalities of Turkey—not counting even the new Bulgaria—although it is a tributary principality—omitting, as I do, because I might be taunted with taking in an element which I am not entitled to place in my calculation—omitting Bosnia, the Porte in European Turkey still remains a dominion of 60,000 square miles, with a population of 6,000,000, and that population in a very great degree concentrated and condensed in the provinces contiguous to the capital. It was said when the line of the Balkans was carried, and it was not carried till after long and agitating discussions by the illustrious statesman who presided over our labours, "that Turkey in Europe once more exists. (Cheers.) I do not think, so far as European Turkey is concerned, that this country has any right to complain of the decision of the Congress and I would hope of the labours of its Plenipotentiaries. (Loud cheers.) You cannot look at the map of Turkey as it was left by the Treaty of San Stefano, and as it has been re-arranged by the Treaty of Berlin, without seeing that great results have been accomplished. [Cheers.] If those results had been consequent on prolonged war, if they had been the result of a struggle like that which we underwent in the Crimea, I do not think they would have been found even unsatisfactory or unsubstantial. [Cheers.] I hope that your lordships and the country will remember that these results have been obtained without shedding the blood of a single Englishman. [Loud cheers.] If there has been some expenditure it has been an expenditure which at least has the resources and the determination of this country. (Cheers.) And had you entered into that war—for which you were prepared, and well prepared—probably in a month you would have exceeded the whole expenditure which you have now incurred. (Loud cheers.) I would ask you now for a short time to quit Europe and to visit Asia, and consider the labours of the Congress in that quarter of the globe. You well know that the Russian army met with great success in Asia, and that in the Treaty of San Stefano considerable territories, and important territories, were yielded by Turkey to Russia. In point of population they may not appear to be of that importance which they are generally considered, because it is a fact which should be borne in mind that the population that was lost in Asia by Turkey amounted to only about 250,000 souls. Therefore, if you look to the question of population and to the increase of the strength of a State which depends upon population, you would hardly believe that the acquisition of 250,000 new subjects in Asia was a sufficient return for the terrible military losses which inevitably must accrue from the conduct of campaigns in that country, and which we know did accrue; but although the amount of population was not considerable, the strongholds which the Russians acquired were of a very different character. They obtained Kars by conquest. They obtained Ardahan, they obtained Bayazid and the valley of Alashgerd, which, with its adjoining territories, contains all the great commercial roads in that part of the world, and they obtained also the port of Batoum. Now my lords, the Congress of Berlin has so far sanctioned the Treaty of San Stefano that with the exception of Bayazid and the valley which I have mentioned, which is no doubt a very important exception, and which was yielded by Russia to the views of the Congress, they have sanctioned the retention by Russia of Kars and of Batoum. The question is, the Congress having come to that determination, was it a wise step on the part of the Plenipotentiaries of her Majesty to agree to that decision, and that is a question which may be legitimately urged. We might have broken up the Congress. We might have said, "We will not sanction the retention of these places by Russia, and we will use our force to oblige her to yield them up." I wish you fairly to consider what was the position of the Government in this state of affairs. It is often argued as if Russia and England had been at war, and that we were negotiating peace between the two Powers—between ourselves and Russia. But that is not the case. The rest of Europe were critics over a treaty—a treaty which existed between Russia and Turkey. Turkey had given up Batoum, Turkey had given up Kars, and Turkey had given up Bayazid. In examining, then, this treaty, as critics and not as going to war, we must remember that Russia at this moment, so far as Europe is concerned, has acquired nothing but a very small portion of territory occupied by 150,000 inhabitants in Europe. Well, then, she naturally expected to find some reward for the sacrifices which she had made in her conquests in Armenia. My lords, consider for one moment what these conquests are. There was the strong fort of Kars. We might have gone to war with Russia to prevent her acquiring Kars and Batoum and other places of less importance. The war would not probably have been a very short war. It would have been a very expensive war, and probably, at the end, like most wars, it would have ended in some compromise, and we should have got only a portion of that for which we had gone to war. Now, let us look these considerable points fairly in the face, and let us, first of all, take the stronghold of Kars. Three times has Russia captured Kars; and there times, either by our influence or other influences, it has been restored to Turkey. Were we to go to war for Kars and restore it to Turkey, and wait until the next misunderstanding between Russia and Turkey, when Kars must have taken again? Was that to be a *causa belli*? I do not think your lordships would ever sanction a war carried on for such an object and under such circumstances. Then look at the case of Batoum, of which we have heard so much. I should have been very glad if Batoum had remained in the possession of Turkey, on the general principle that the less we reduce the Turkish territory in that portion of the globe on which the influence and prestige of the Ottoman Power depend, the better. But let us look at Batoum, about which we have heard so much. It is not another Portsmouth—(laughter)—but rather a sort of Cowes. (Renewed laughter.) Batoum will hold three considerable ships, but if packed like the London Docks it might hold six, but the danger to those vessels, especially if the wind blew from the North. would be immense. [Laughter.] You cannot increase this port seward, because although the water is not absolutely fathomless, it is extremely deep and the bottom cannot be built upon. Unquestionably it might be increased inwards and towards the land, but it could only be so increased by first-rate engineers and by an expenditure of some millions of capital, and if we were to calculate the time when the fort would be completed by the precedents which exist in many countries and in the Black Sea, it certainly would not be completed in half a century. Now, is that an object for which England would have been justified in going to war with Russia? [Cheers.] My lords, we have, therefore, thought it advisable not to grudge those conquests which have been made, especially after obtaining the restoration of the fort of Bayazid and the important district around it. It seemed to us the time had come when we ought to consider whether some efforts should not be made to put an end to these perpetually recurring wars between the Porte and Russia, ending, it may be, sometimes in very trivial and insignificant results, but always terminating in one result—viz., in shaking to the centre the interests and prestige of the Porte in Asia, thereby diminishing the means of profitably and with advantage governing that country by every struggle which occurred. Well, my lords, it seemed to us that as war had now taken place, and that as Europe itself generally had taken so avowedly deep an interest in the welfare of the subjects of the Porte in Europe, the time had now come when we ought to consider whether we could not do something which would improve generally the condition of the dominions of the Sultan in Asia, instead of those most favoured parts of the globe every year becoming in a more forlorn and disadvantageous position—whether it was not possible to take some steps which would secure at least tranquillity and order, and, with tranquillity and order, security—whether some opportunity might not be given to Europe to develop the resources of a country which is naturally rich and teeming. (Cheers.) My lords, we have a peculiar position in respect of this portion of the world which is shared in by no other Power. Our Indian Empire, on every occasion on which these discussions occur, when these struggles occur, or when these settlements occur, is to England a source of great anxiety, and the time appeared to have arrived when, if possible, we should terminate this anxiety. In all questions connected with European Turkey we had the assistance and the sympathy, sometimes of all, but often of many, of the European Powers, because they were interested in the questions who should possess Constantinople, who should have command of the Danube, who should have the freedom of the Mediterranean. But when they come to consider the question of our Indian Empire they naturally are not so interested as they are in the European portion, and we have to look to our own resources and arms. There has been no want on our part of invitations to the neutral Powers to prevent or arrest war. There was the great Treaty of Paris, under which all might have acted; there was the Triparti Treaty, which, if acted upon, would have prevented war; but that could not be acted upon through the unwillingness of some members to act. Therefore, we conceived that if anything effectual was arranged so far as the interests of our Oriental Empire are concerned it must be arranged by ourselves. Now, this was the origin of that convention at Constantinople which lies on your lordship's table. (Cheers.) By that convention our object was not merely a military, or chiefly a military object. Our object was to place this country certainly in a position in which its advice, in which its conduct, might at least have the advantage of being connected with military power and that force which it is necessary to possess often when any great transactions are upon the carpet, though you may not fortunately feel that it is necessary to have recourse to that force. Our object in entering into that engagement with Turkey was, as I have said before, to produce tranquillity and order. (Cheers.) When tranquillity and order are produced, we believe that the time will come when the energy and enterprise of Europe might be invited by what really might be another continent, so far as the experience of man is concerned, and its development, would add greatly not merely to the wealth and prosperity of its inhabitants, but to the wealth and prosperity of Europe generally. My lords, I have been surprised to hear—it is not made on any authority, but it is so much in members' mouths that I am bound to mention it—I am surprised to hear that the step taken is represented as one calculated to excite the suspicion or the enmity of our allies and other States. I am convinced that when a little time has elapsed, and when we are better acquainted with this subject than we are at present, that no one will accuse England in this matter of having acted but with frankness and consideration for other Powers. (Cheers.) And if there is one Power in existence more than another to which we have endeavoured to show most consideration from the particular circumstances of this matter it is France. (Cheers.) There was no step of this kind which I could take without considering the effect it might have on the feeling of France—a nation to which we were bound by almost every tie which could unite a people, and with whom our friendship daily increases. If there could be any step which, of all others, was less calculated to excite the suspicions of France it appears to me to be this, because we avoided Egypt, knowing how suceptible France was upon that point; we avoided Syria because we know how susceptible she was upon that point also; and we avoided availing ourselves of any portion of the *terra firma* because we did not wish to do anything which would excite the suspicions or the susceptibility of France. (Cheers.) France knows that for some years we have listened to no appeals made to us which would have admitted of a partition of the Turkish provinces, because the territories that might have come to England would have created suspicion and dislike upon the part of France. (Hear, hear.) But I must make this observation my lords. We have a substantial interest in the East, and it is a commanding interest whose behests must be obeyed. (Cheers.) But the interest of France in Egypt and Syria is acknowledged to be an interest of sentiment and tradition, and although I respect it, and wish to see in the Lebanon and in Syria the interest of France fairly and justly prevalent and our officers in that part of the world acting with those of France with the utmost confidence and trust—(hear, hear)—we must remember this that our connection with the East is not merely an affair of sentimental tradition, but we have urgent and substantial and enormous interests in the East which we must guard and keep—(hear, hear,)—and it behoves us, therefore, especially when we find that the position of Russia is a position which whatever may be the intention of Russia, necessarily in that part of the world, produces such a state of disorganization and distrust and want of confidence in the Porte that it comes to this—if we do not interfere in vindication of our own interest, that part of Asia must be the victim of anarchy, or must be in the possession of Russia. (Hear, hear.) Well, my lords, I have now entered into the chief points connected with the subject on which I wished to address you. What was the policy pursued by us both at the Congress of Berlin and in the Convention of Constantinople? I am told, indeed, that we have incurred awful responsiblities by the convention that we have entered into. My lords, a prudent Minister would certainly not recklessly enter into unnecessary responsibilities, but a minister who is afraid of entering into responsibilities is, in my mind, not a prudent Minister. (Cheers and laughter.) My lords, we do not wish to enter into unnecessary responsibilities, and there is one responsibility which we certainly shrink from. We shrink from the responsibility of handing to our successors a diminished or a weakened Empire. (Cheers.) Our opinion is that the course we have taken will arrest the great evils which are destroying Asia Minor and even the rich countries beyond. We see that by the present state of affairs the Porte is losing its influence over its subjects. We see the certainty, in our opinion, of increasing anarchy, of the dissolution of all those ties which, though feeble, still of course exist, and which have kept society together in these countries. We see the inevitable result of such a state of society in that part of Europe, and we cannot blame Russia for availing herself of it. But yielding to Russia what she has a claim to, we say to her, "Thus far, and no farther." (Cheers.) Asia is large enough for both of us. There is no reason for these constant wars, or fears of war, between Russia and England. Before the circumstances which led to the recent disastrous war, I said in another place, when none of the events that have so agitated the world had occurred—when we were speaking in another place of the conduct of Russia in Central Asia, I vindicated her conduct, which I thought unjustly attacked, and I said then what I repeat now—there is room enough for Russia and England in Asia. But the room that we require we must secure. (Cheers.) We have, therefore, entered into a defensive alliance with Turkey to guard her against any further attacks from Russia. We believe ourselves that the result of that convention will be order and tranquillity, and then it will become Europe to assist England in developing the wealth, which has been so long neglected and so undeveloped, in regions once so fertile and so fair. (Cheers.) My lords, we are told that we have undertaken great responsibilities. From these responsibilities we do not shrink. We think that with prudence and discretion we shall bring about a state of affairs as advantageous for Europe as for ourselves. (Cheers.) With that conviction, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the act we have recommended is one leading to trouble and to warfare. (Cheers.) No, my lords, there will be, I am sure, no jealousy between England and France on this subject. The movement in taking Cyprus is not European; it is English. [Cheers.] We have taken the step there that we think necessary for the maintenance of our Empire, and for its preservation in peace. If that be our first consideration, our next is the development of the countries affected. I have heard that it was fancied to-night I should lay on the table a minute statement on this head, as if all the results we anticipated could be instantaneously carried out. My lords, I am prepared to do nothing of the kind. (A laugh.) We must act with considerable caution. We are acting with a Power, let me remind the House, which is an independent Power—the Sultan of Turkey—(hear, hear)—and we can decide nothing but what has the consent and sanction of the Sultan. We have been in communication with that Prince—who I may remind the House, has other things to think of even than Asia Minor, for no man was ever so seriously tried as he has been from his accession to the throne to the present moment—and he has invariably during his reign expressed his desire to act with England and to act with Europe, especially with regard to the better administration and management of his affairs. My lords the time will come, and I hope it is not distant, when my noble friend (the Marquis of Salisbury) may be able to communicate details on this matter to the House which shall be most interesting, but I must protest against being forced into a statement of these matters, which are necessarily still immature. We must remember that, formally speaking, the Treaty of Berlin is not yet ratified, and there are many things which cannot be even commenced until the ratification of that treaty takes place. My lords, I have now laid before you a general outline of the policy that we have pursued in the Congress at Berlin, and with regard to the Convention at Constantinople. They are intimately connected with each other, and they must be considered together. I only hope that the House will not misunderstand, and I think the country will not misunderstand, our motives in occupying Cyprus, and with encouraging these intimate relations with the Government and population of Turkey. (Hear, hear.) They are not movements of war; they are operations of peace and civilisation. We have no reason to fear war. Her Majesty has fleets and armies that are second to none. England must have perceived with pride the Mediterranean covered with her ships. She must have seen with pride the discipline and the devotion that have been shown to her and her Government by all our troops of various races wherever they may have come from. (Cheers.) I see the illustrious Duke before me who will bear witness to the spirit of, I will say Imperial, patriotism which animated the troops from India which he reviewed recently at one of our stations. (Cheers.) But it is not upon our fleets and armies, however necessary they may be for the maintenance of our Imperial strength, that we alone and mainly depend in the enterprise upon which this country is about to enter; it is upon what I most highly value—the consciousness that in Eastern nations there is confidence in these countries—[cheers]—and that while they know we can enforce our policy, at the same time ours in an empire of liberty, of truth, and of justice, [Loud cheers.] The noble lord then laid the Protocols on the table and resumed his seat at a quarter to seven o'clock.

The Marquis of Salisbury: My Lords—When this Eastern Question first appeared as one which Europe and England especially would have to deal with, this particular difficulty and embarrassment surrounded the councils of her Majesty's Government that the very elements of the problem with which they had to deal were necessarily unknown. Was the Turkish Empire, as some thought, a flourishing and powerful kingdom, able to defend itself? was it as some others thought, absolutely and in all classes of society, from the top to the bottom, worn out and effete, so that at the first touch of military strength it must fall? or was there any intermediate between these two. If it had the power to defend itself, speaking not as to individual predilections, but purely from the point of view an English statesman should hold, that was perhaps the issue most to be desired, because it would oppose a barrier to Russia without imposing any obligation on this country to say how that barrier should be set up. If, on the other hand, the darker anticipation was correct, and Turkey was destined to crumble into dust at the first blow of the oppressor, then problems of the most difficult and dangerous character would have to be approached, problems which probably could hardly be solved without the terrible ordeal of a European war. These considerations, my lords, accounted for the attitude which the Government assumed. We felt it was not our duty to take a definite line with respect to the maintenance of the sovereignty of Turkey until we knew by the sure test of facts what the sovereignty of Turkey was made of. But when the war was over the problem to a great extent was solved. We knew the Government was wretched, and many of the governing classes were corrupt, but we knew beneath them there was a stratum of population—a vast population, sober, loyal, devoted, and gallant—and upon the facts so attained we framed the policy which we believe we have to-day shown to be successful, by doing what was in our power to purify, improve, and strengthen that dominion, and using it for the purpose of resisting Russian encroachments and giving it another respite, and for the future a period of repose This was the thought that inspired the policy of her Majesty's Government. We had not the slightest sympathy with the misgovernment of Turkey, and we had the most earnest intention, which we have repeatedly evinced, of doing all that lay in us to correct the abuses of Turkey. But it was clear to us that the time of partition, if it be legitimate to speak of partition as a solution, had not come, and that at all events within the present generation Turkey must be treated as an integral member of the European system, and as able with fair assistance to hold the important strategical position in which she was placed. Now, how was that object to be obtained? How were we to strengthen Turkey without, on the one hand continuing the abuses of her population, and on the other hand giving ground for the suspicion that we favoured a policy of partition? It was obvious Turkey was weakened by the war, and that she had a task too great for her to perform. It was clear if she was left to meet Russia unaided she must succumb in the struggle; our object, therefore, was to provide her with a frontier that was defensible and give her a country which her resources were strong enough to defend, and to secure her allies who should support her in the hour of danger. It has been sufficiently described how these objects were attained, but I think from the speech of my noble friend who has just sat down that he does not sufficiently appreciate the important part which the Austrian arrangement bears in this reconstruction. Up to this time Russia has known if he could only succeed in shaking Turkey to pieces she was the only possible heir to the remains. Poets and enthusiasts have talked of the Greek succession, and like poets and enthusiasts they have been prophets, and they have foreshadowed what will be true at some distant period, but sober statesmen will not maintain that Greece has now, or is likely soon to possess, the power to guard the dominions of the Sultan if Turkey went to pieces. It was as well known to Russia as to us that Greece could not prove a serious competitor to Russia, and therefore it remained true that up to this last month if Russia could only shake the Turkish Empire to pieces she was the inevitable heir of the remains. The placing of the Austrian Power in Herzegovina gives a strong power there—strong in itself, and still stronger in its necessary alliances—and which I fear not to say under its present and recent Government is one of the best administered States in Europe—a Power which has solved in a singular degree the difficult problem of reconciling different races. This Power is now on the high road to Constantinople, and though no one who knows the tenour of the policy of Austrian statesmen will say that it is likely to happen; yet it is an announcement to all the world, and to all intending aggressors in particular that if either by intrigue or some other cause the Turkish Empire should fall to pieces it will not be Russia that rules the Bosphorus. (Cheers.) I do not know that Austria has entered into any agreement like ourselves, but the force of circumstances will impose the same policy upon her, and I believe the Government of the Sultan in yielding to Austria a province he was unable to defend, and which was vitally drawing upon his resources, has performed the highest act of statesmanship. (Hear, hear.) That is the state of things we believe we have left them in Europe. We have given them the support of the Austrian Power in case of a future contingency which I hope is improbable, and we have given her a frontier which, whatever may be said, the Sultan can defend, and has abundant resources to defend. I must now offer a few observations upon the language which has been used by my noble friend, who has, however, left the House without waiting to hear my reply. (Ministerial cheers.)

The Earl of Carnavon explained that Lord Derby had only left the House for a few minutes.

The Marquis of Salisbury: I must proceed with my criticisms, which the noble earl would have heard if he had remained a few minutes. I cannot conceive that my noble friend has read the treaty which he criticises. It is stated there that the political and military supremacy over that province will belong to the Sultan, and that the frontiers will be held by his regular troops, and at his orders. (Cheers.) This is stated in terms absolute and unmistakable. My noble friend dwelt upon the words Ministerial autonomy. I admit the phrase is awkward. I dislike them. particularly. From whom did we get the phrase? It was invented by my noble friend himself (Laughter.) I pass, as many speakers have done, speedily from Europe to Asia. [At this point Lord Derby re-entered the House.] Nobody has contested that we have provided a security in Europe for the Sultan, and I venture to say the arrangement would be far more permanent than any arrangement which it has been proposed should supersede it. That anything in the South-East of Europe will be permanent, even in the limited sense in which we apply that adjective to human affairs, it might be rash to predict; but, on the whole, I think the chances are as great as are those of any other arrangement that now exists for the government of Europe. (Cheers.) We have had to-night a repetition of that which we have frequently witnessed in recent times—a revelation from the dark interior of the Cabinet. (Laughter.) In fact, whenever my noble friend speaks he has a new instalment of revelations to make. (Laughter.) I think this is the third speech which he has delivered since he left the Cabinet, and every one of them contained a revelation. When Dr Oates brought forward successive fragments of his Plot and was reminded that he had said it before, he replied that he did not know how much the public would endure. (Laughter.) There is a great deal of inconvenience in these revelations from the interior of the Cabinet. I should like to know as broadly and completely as he has stated to the world if persons who hereafter serve with my noble friend in a Cabinet must be prepared to find that everything that passes is to be produced ultimately—in spite of privy councillors' oaths—to Parliament. [Cheers.] In the present case the statement of my noble friend, to the effect that a resolution had been arrived at to take the island by surprise and to possess the coast of Syria by a secret expedition, and that that was the ground on which he left the Cabinet is a statement which, as far as my memory goes, is not true. [Cheers.]

Lord Derby: I must ask my noble friend whether he intends to impute that I said that which I knew not to be the truth. [Opposition cheers.]

Lord Salisbury: I will say the statement is not correct.

Earl Granville: I must remind the noble marquis that in whatever statement he makes he will act according to the common usage of this House, and not use unparliamentary language. (Opposition cheers.)

Lord Salisbury: The statement was unprecedented, and the answer must be also to some extent unprecedented. I will use the words not correct. I am not opposing my own memory to that of the noble earl. I should have some hesitation in doing so, for his memory is of considerable power. But I have a statement to make on behalf of my noble friend the Prime Minister, on behalf of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of my noble friend the Secretary of State for India, on behalf of my right hon. friend the First Lord of the Admiralty—who happened to be in the House at the time—also on behalf of the Home Secretary and my noble friend the President of the Council, who were not in the House at the time, and their testimony only depends on the account of the speech given to them. I have to say that the statement made by the noble earl, lately Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is not correct. (Conservative cheers.) I have before dwelt upon the extreme inconvenience of these revelations. I have just been called to order by the noble lord. These are revelations of conversations of which no record is kept, and a Cabinet is an assembly whose deliberations are seldom a definite decision until the time for action has come. It is quite possible my noble friend may be mistaken as to some project discussed by this man or that man in the Cabinet. I cannot charge my memory with what he alludes to. At the same time the noble earl opposite has enlisted himself on the side of the noble earl who has just sat down.

Earl Granville: I really must rise to order. I did not rise to distinguish between what the noble marquis and the noble earl had said. I rose to order from the noble marquis saying that what had just been stated by the noble earl was not true. [Opposition cheers.]

Lord Salisbury: I was going to make an appeal to the noble earl opposite, in the interest of parliamentary government, and of the regularity of our proceedings, not to give his authority to this plan of discussing what has passed in the Cabinet.

Earl Granville: I said not one single word of what had taken place in the Cabinet; but I have the right, which every individual member of this House possesses, when unparliamentary language is used to protest against it. [Opposition cheers.] I have not the slightest doubt that it is unparliamentary to state of another that what he has said is untrue, and I protest against any further inference being made from what I said. [Opposition cheers.]

Lord Salisbury: I did not make any imputation on the veracity of the noble earl, though I make the strongest protest against the correctness of the statement he made. [Cheers.] The noble earl has discussed the policy of annexing the island of Cyprus. He has suggested all kinds of dangers. He has shown that which I think his mind is apt to display—how to find reasons for doing nothing. [Laughter.] He told us that it would be absurd to take an island in which English labourers could not live. Suppose upon some projected extension of territory in India 100 years ago, he had spoken. How ingenious he would have been, how he would have raised difficulties, and how he would have magnified all the adversaries which England could possibly have found! But if that policy of my noble friend had been carried out, not only our Empire in India but our whole Empire of England would not have existed. My noble friend has plainly shown that his sympathy is not large for the acquisition and the possession of territory, and he would have confined our enterprise and our power to this single island. Perhaps he might have consented to our acquiring the Isle of Man. [Laughter.] But those bold and hazardous acquisitions which have made this great Empire would have fallen before the touch of his chilly and negative criticism. [Laughter.] The noble earl opposite [Earl Granville] has asked what we intend to do with respect to Cyprus and Asia Minor. I am sorry that I did not bring down with me such statistics as I possess with reference to the matters upon which he touched, but if he will take down his "Encyclopædia Britanica," and refer to the article upon Cyprus, he will doubtless find all the information he may desire. [Laughter.] However, it is clearly not to the island of Cyprus alone that objection is raised in this debate. I do not suppose that any one will deny the civilising influences which must follow our possession of it, or that English troops and the accumulation of English war materiel there will be other than an important factor in assisting us to aid the populations of Asia Minor. The answer to the statement that the island is poor is found in the fact that it wants population. The real objection, however, is as to our engagement to defend the integrity of Turkey in Asia, but I wonder whether the noble earl has ever heard of the Tripartite Treaty, to which he was one of the consenting parties. England, under that engagement was bound not to defend a single territory only against a single enemy, but the whole Turkish territory by whomsoever it was attacked. The real question we should ask is not whether we have taken a great responsibility, but as to whether the object in view will justify it. The very existence of this country as a great Power is a continual incurring responsibilities, and if we are to avoid those altogether we may as well make up our minds to renounce empire. Are the responsibilities we have incurred greater than the responsibility which we should have incurred if we had left the thing alone? (Ministerial cheers.) You must decide for yourselves whether, if you had agreed to leave Asia Minor and Mesopotamia to the fate which awaited them. Unless the Sultan's power in Asia was sustained it was impossible that the people of that country could place the same reliance in his power, or that they could avoid speculating on its fall and looking to its successor in Europe. Good Government and other qualities might secure the sympathy of the population in the East, but the first quality to secure the sympathy of the people is the possession of strength. Directly they were convinced that the strength was gone, the power of Turkey to ensure good government was also gone. Are you prepared, therefore, to see those populations given over to the advancing power of Russia? If so, I would ask you whether any agency would maintain the loyalty of the populations of India when they knew the Russian power was dominant on the banks of the Tigris and over the Valley of the Euphrates, and that the English power was nothing to it. That is the real danger we had to meet, that is the problem we had to solve. Having come to the resolve we did, was it not a wise and prudent course to announce it? Will it not tend to prevent the war we wish to avoid? I have heard it said that the Crimean war might have been avoided had the Emperor Nicholas known that we intended to fight. The shilly-shallying of the Government of the day, and the desire to keep an opening for retreat, led to the Emperor's speculating upon our irresolutions. We believe in the course we have adopted that we shall avoid the danger in the future, and we have a strong conviction that there is yet a statesmanlike party in Russia who do not desire to see the policy of indefinite annexation and extensions carried on—that there is a party which desires to cultivate and extend the resources of the Empire, and to avoid this perpetual recurrence of those desolating wars. To point out the dangers which will arise if the old policy is pursued in Asia Minor by announcing its terms and in a manner which leaves no mistake as to the meaning of our policy is, I believe, likely to give assistance to those more statesmanlike advisers of the Czar, which will be invaluable to them, while it will be a strong security for ensuring in the future that peace which it has been our happiness to bring home. [Ministerial cheers.]

Lord Derby: My lords, I may be allowed one word in explanation of what has fallen from my noble friend the Marquis of Salisbury, for such I will still call him. Referring to the observations of mine he says, and I accept his statement, that he did not intend to charge me with anything more than a want of accurate recollection. I think, however, the words which fell from him carry a meaning considerably beyond that. I am bound distinctly and positively to repeat the statement I have made, and to maintain against the imputation upon my veracity that my recollection is correct. Everyone knows that a business of the kind we have been discussing is not put upon paper, and, therefore, there may be room in the recollection of it for considerable confusion and ambiguity. But I retired from the Cabinet honestly with the full impression—which I still hold—that the expedition was that which I stated an hour and a half ago. Different recollections may modify it in many different ways, but I have stated what passed to the best of my recollection; and I am sure your lordships will not doubt that. (Cheers.) With regard to the question of accuracy, I have only a few observations to make. When a member of the Government has to consider whether a particular policy will allow him to remain in office, he is not likely to be careless in listening to what is passing or in forming his impression of the facts which are to decide what his action is to be. Foreseeing the possibility of future explanation, I took certain memoranda of what I understood to be the course resolved upon which confirm what I have stated to your lordships. That, my lords, is what I have to say upon that point. My lords, my noble friend has attacked me with unnecessary vigour for making what he calls revelations of what passed in the Cabinet. When one is obliged to separate from his colleagues I don't think your lordships will hold that he is not free to state the particulars upon which differences of opinion arose. [Opposition cheers.] It is quite clear if that were not so no man's reputation would be safe from attacks that may be made by those who differ from his policy. I suffered considerable misconstruction and misrepresentation until the time should arrive when no public injury could arise from my stating the real facts. I have now stated my impression of the circumstances which led me to withdraw from the Cabinet, and I do not think that upon a point such as this I was likely to be either a careless listener or inaccurate in my repetition. [Opposition cheers.]

The Marquis of Salisbury: As the noble lord considers that his veracity has been impugned of course I am bound to withdraw any statement which would seem to carry that imputation. But I repeat in the most distinct way that his recollection is inaccurate, and that as to what I state I had the authority of the other members of the Cabinet for saying that they had the same views. I intended no imputation whatever.

Lord Northbrook and Lord Harrowby rose together to address the House, and after a couple of minutes the latter gave way.

Lord Northbrook said: I do not think any good can be derived from continuing the conversation upon this painful subject, and I would venture to look at the subject of discussion from an Indian point of view. Although it may have been desirable that the Indian troops, in an emergency, should have been sent to Malta, it is quite a different thing to arrange that these troops should be permanently placed on the Island of Cyprus, or Malta, or any other part of the Mediterranean. As to the Convention, I think the action of the Government has been dictated by too great a fear of Russia, and her Majesty's Government have very greatly exaggerated the power of Russia, and they have been affording a handle to those who consider that the smallest progress of Russia constitutes a menace. The policy that arises from apprehension of danger from Russia, so far from being a strength to the British empire, may, in certain circumstances, be a source of danger to that empire. Is an invasion of the Indian empire by Russia, really apprehended by her Majesty's Government; if there was any such feeling—a feeling in which I in no way share—it would be impossible that this measure would be effectual, because to undertake liabilities in the right rear of an enemy is not the way to defend a country. The Asiatic territory of Turkey in no way lies between Russia and India. A line in the Euphrates Valley would be a thousand miles from the flank of any advance. Is it possible her Majesty's Government are afraid Russia may advance in time and threaten the Suez Canal or the Persian Gulf? So long as England has command of the sea the Suez Canal is prefectly safe. As to the Persian Gulf, we being close to our resources, need have no apprehensions of danger. I think the reasons for the Convention are to be found in something more vague. It appears to me the question has been rather one of prestige—of the people of India being affected by a gain of prestige to Russia, and any loss of it to us. This is a bugbear of our own raising. I may refer to the opinions of Lord Canning, Lord Mayo, Lord Lawrence, and all associated with them in the government of India that the course for us to adopt in India is not to pay heed to such fears, but to rely upon our government of the country to the development of its resources, and to the discipline of the army in case of danger arising. Do her Majesty's Government think that this Treaty and this Convention will be any advantage to us? Is it conceivable that Mohammedans, whose heart and soul are bound up in their religion and in the territorial expression of their religion will be gratified by the partition of Turkey or by the idea that the British Government are going to undertake the administration of the Turkish empire. I believe we will do what we think right in the interest of this country whatever our Indian subjects my think; but, remembering that it was not a year after the Crimean war that the Indian mutiny broke out, and that one of the principal instigators of it had been at Constantinople and in the Crimea, and had seen the sacrifices we had made on behalf of Turkey, I think you may believe that not a Mohammedan in India will be influenced for a moment by our sacrifices for it, now or in future. Therefore I say, in regard to the main basis of the police of her Majesty's Government—the danger that may arise to the Indian empire—the Government have greatly exaggerated it. It seems to me that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs utterly failed to satisfactorily answer the criticisms which were advanced by the noble earl (Granville) in regard to the occupation of Cyprus. I have no doubt that the policy of the Government is a possible policy, because I am not going to say that we are not strong enough to defend the Asiatic frontier of Turkey against Russia; but I contend with reference to the maintenance of our empire in India that our engagement is certainly an inconvenient liability, and may be a seriously inconvenient one. In the civil part of the convention the Sultan promises to introduce necessary reforms for the protection of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in Armenia; but that is a matter which was also dealt with by the Congress inasmuch as in the 61st article of the Treaty of Berlin the Porte engages to realise without delay those ameliorations and reforms which local needs require in the provinces occupied by the Armenians, and guarantees their security against the Kurds and the Circassians. We have really undertaken to prevent misgovernment in Asiatic Turkey. There is no likelihood of Turkey being able to carry out reforms herself, and we have therefore no reasonable prospect of being able to insist upon their realisation, so that if we execute the convention in accordance with the policy indicated by the Government, we shall run the risk in the end of being obliged to annex and administer the whole of Turkey in Asia. I entreat her Majesty's Government, both in regard to their military operations and to any arrangements as to the civil reforms, to act with great caution, and not to rush wildly into any schemes until they see how far the Turkish Government are ready to meet their views.

Viscount Cranbrook: The noble earl seems to be somewhat inconsistent because he thinks the necessity of the case involves our supposing that Russia is about to invade India. Now the absolute invasion of India by Russia has certainly not been in contemplation by us, because the dangers which have been supposed to have arisen are those which are due rather to the effect of the near approach of Russia on the population of India than to any fear of an actual invasion itself. The noble earl says he approves of all that has been done in respect to Europe and the employment of the Indian troops, but that is wholly inconsistent with the rest of his argument, that the effect upon India is nothing in all these matters. The noble lord says he does not think Russia will ever invade the territory of Asia Minor. Well, then, all the dangers and difficulties of which he has spoken fall to the ground, and we are left in peace to bring Turkey into a better condition. The noble lord who has governed 40,000,000 of Mohammedans with success, does not think we are able to assist in governing 10,000,000 unless we are able to wave a wand which shall immediately bring peace and plenty into a land where for long years there have been want and desolation. But we have never pretended to do anything of the kind. In the Treaty there is another opportunity given to Turkey, and there is no necessity for his caution to us not to do things too fast. Everybody knows that in matters of this kind things require to be done with great caution: but does he mean to say that because Asiatic Turkey is generally in this miserable condition, and the populations so degarded and so debased, that England is to abstain from interfering on their behalf and not endeavour to do something for their better government? The Government has been continually reproached because they took no part in the good government of European Turkey; and now, because we enter into a convention dependent upon the good Government of Turkey, with a view to obtain better administration for her Asiatic provinces, every sort of hobgoblin is conjured up, and we are told we are involving the country in all kinds of difficulties and dangers. Supposing instead of all these dismal things, there should be just the reverse, and England should introduce peace, happiness, and prosperity into those countries, is that not a thing for which a nation may incur some responsibility, and when the noble lord speaks in depreciation of our taking these risks, has he no confidence in his countrymen? The moment there is any peace and order English capital, yes, European capital, will flow into that country, and bring about prosperity. The noble lord wants to know what are our military preparations. Now, we have not undertaken to defend the frontiers of Asiatic Turkey. We have said, if they are attacked we will take part with Turkey in defending them. That is a totally different affair. As regards the civil government of the country, the treaty arranges that it shall be matter of future arrangement, but Turkey has bound herself that the government shall be a good one. We have undertaken a duty which has cast upon us great responsibilities, and if we can bring Asiatic Turkey to anything like a higher degree of civilisation, we shall have done a work which will be a satisfaction for all the responsibilities which we have undertaken, and would prove that we were fulfilling the highest duty of a civilised nation. (Cheers.)

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VEGETABLE SEEDS.	£	s.	d.	FLOWER SEEDS.	£	s.	d.
No. 1 Collection	£10	10	0	No. 1 Collection	£2	2	0
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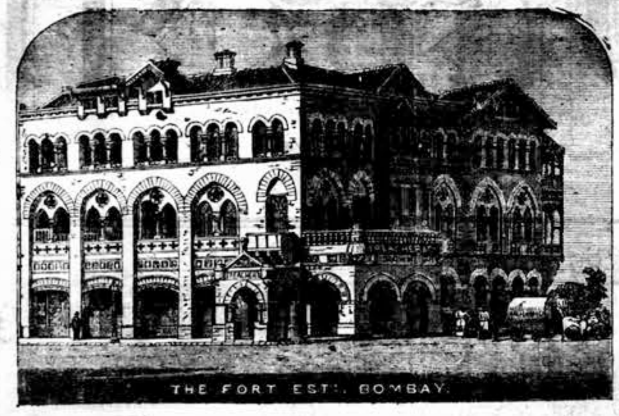
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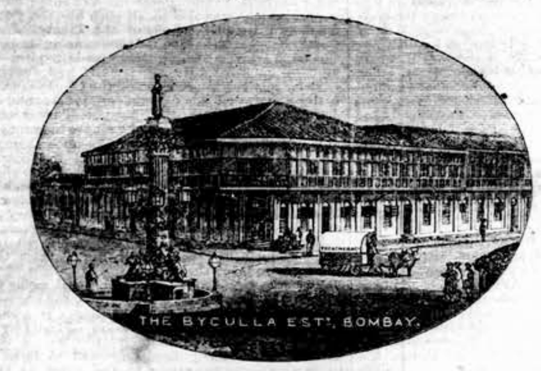
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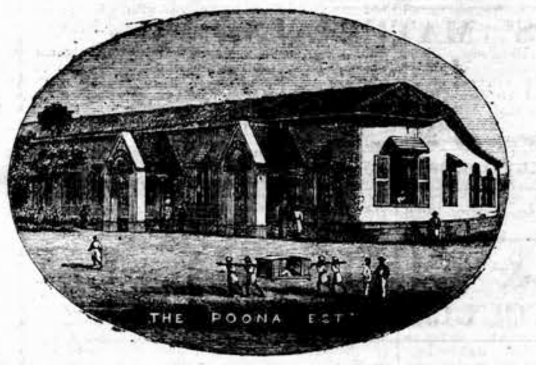

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WINE DEPARTMENT.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ. **AVIZE.** **BORDEAUX.**
ALTO DOURO. **EPERNAY.** **COGNAC.**
MADEIRA. **RHEIMS.** **COBLENTZ.**

LONDON OFFICES:—38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE Company's reputation in this Department is so widely and well known that commendation is unnecessary, suffice to note that after prolonged and careful attention, the management, in conjunction with their Continental Agents, have succeeded in perfecting arrangements which enable them to offer an extent of selection of quality and price such as has not hitherto been presented in India; these efforts have resulted in such largely increased patronage that the management have the pleasure of announcing the Company's transactions in the Wine Department to be far in excess of any other House in India—"*dealing direct with the consumer*," and that their best endeavours in the future will be directed to maintain this position by an extension of the principles pursued in the conduct of the business during the past few years of assimilating its interests with those of Constituents.

REVISED PRICES, JULY 1878.

SHERRIES.

	CASH PRICES. PER DOZEN. QUARTS.		PINTS.	
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ....Rs.	37	0	...	
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale ..	29	0	...	
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29	0	...	
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry.	29	0	...	
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	26	0	...	
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22	8	...	
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17	0	...	
MARSALA	16	0	...	
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31	0	...	

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character ....Rs.	32	0	17	8
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	27	0	15	0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19	0	...	

CHAMPAGNES.

PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry ....Rs.	46	0	24	8
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand.	46	0	24	8
TREACHER & Co.'s Dry Creaming Sillery	40	0	21	8
TREACHER & Co.'s Light dry	34	0	18	8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28	0	15	8
SPARKLING AVALON, the New Apple Champagne	18	0	10	0

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine ....Rs.	31	8	...	
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23	8	...	
BARSAC, light Table Wine	19	0	...	

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN ....Rs.	29	0	15	8
POMMARD	24	0	13	0
MACON	23	0	12	8
BEAUNE	19	0	10	8
CHABLIS	18	0	10	0
RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	38	0	21	0

MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING ....Rs.	32	0	...	
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34	0	19	0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	40	0	22	0
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	33	0	18	0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE (STILL)	27	0	...	
WINNINGEN (STILL)	20	0	...	

HOCKS.

SUPERIOR SPARKLING ....Rs.	34	0	18	8
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN	42	0	23	0
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	41	0	22	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH "	36	0	19	0
NIERSTEIN (STILL)	26	0	14	0
HOCHHEIM "	25	0	13	8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) STILL	23	8	...	
GEISSENHEIM (STILL)	20	0	11	0
LAUBENHEIM "	17	8	9	8

HUNGARIAN WINES.

CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	22	8	12	8
CARLOWITZ	18	0	9	12

CLARETS.

	CASH PRICES. PER DOZEN. QUARTS.		PINTS.	
St. JULIEN, MEDOC (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines) Rs.	10	0	5	12
BORDEAUX (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines) ..	10	0	5	12
PETIT MEDOC (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines) ..	12	8	7	4
MEDOC, Superior	15	8	9	0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE (good Dinner Wine)	21	0	11	8
CHATEAU LAROSE (Superior after Dinner Wines)	26	0	14	8
CHATEAU MARGAUX (Superior after Dinner Wines)	31	0	16	8

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled ....Rs.	30	0	...	
COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	27	0	...	
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy ..	23	0	...	
GIN, London Old Tom	18	0	...	
GIN, Dry Unsweetened	18	0	...	
HOLLANDS GENEVA, (De Kuyper's) per case of 15 large flasks	27	0	...	
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22	8	...	
WHISKY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	22	0	...	
WHISKY, Irish, Treacher's, fine old, a pure unblended Malt Spirit	22	0	..	
WHISKY, Scotch; Crabbie's	20	0	...	
Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend) ..	22	0	...	
HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	27	8	...	
Do. do. **	31	8	...	
Do. do. ***	34	0	...	
MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27	0	...	
MARTELL'S do.	27	8	...	
EXSHAW'S No. 1. do.	36	0	...	

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White ....per bottle.	3	12	2	0
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest) .... "	3	12	2	0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen .... "	2	12	1	8
CHARTREUSE from the Monastery .... Green .. "	7	0	3	12
CHARTREUSE from the Monastery .... Yellow .. "	5	8	3	0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy "	3	12	...	
CREME DE NOYEAU, best .. "	3	0	1	12
CREME DE CITRONELLE .. "	3	0	...	
CREME DE ROSE .... "	3	0	1	12
CREME DE VANILLE .... "	3	0	1	12
ANISETTE .... "	3	0	...	
VERMOUTH .... "	1	4	...	
FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR .. "	3	8	1	12
GINGER WINE ....per doz.	17	0	...	
GRAPE WINE	17	0	..	
GINGER BRANDY .... "	17	0	...	
ORANGE WINE .... "	17	0	...	
ORANGE BITTERS .... "	18	0	10	0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS .... "	...		18	0
POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s .... ½ Pints.	...		12	0
BRANDY BITTERS .... ½ Pints.				
WINE BITTERS .... ½ Pints.				

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

BROACH 1868 GOLD

PORTO 1865
PORTO 1865

BROACH 1868 SILVER

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

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LONDON 1851.

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ESTABLISHED 1814.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their new and varied SUPPLY of the best ENGLISH JEWELLERY suitable as PRESENTS, consisting of—

LADIES' ENGAGEMENT and KEEPER RINGS.
GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.
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SETS AND HALF SETS.
SCARF RINGS.
CHARMS.
NECKCHAINS AND ALBERT CHAINS, in 9, 12, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.
BROOCHES AND EARRINGS.
LOCKETS, &c.

As a cheap, lasting, and useful Present, Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., cannot recommend any thing better from their Stock than their

SILVER Rs. 50 WATCH,

In Crystal Case, Hunting and semi-Hunting cases, for either Ladies or Gentlemen.

The above Watches are now so well known, that Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. need not refer to the references and recommendations they have received for them.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. will be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on the Watch, if required, gratis.

The said Watch in Gold case...Rs. 150
The said Watch in Silver case, keyless .... " 90
The said Watch in Gold case, keyless .... " 225

THE BRASS RAILWAY PATTERN LEVER WATCH, Rs. 40, can be also specially mentioned to any one who requires a Watch for hard or rough usage. A guarantee for two years accompanies it.

Attention is also called to the following, which are always in Stock:—

CALENDAR WATCHES in Silver and Gold Cases.

SECONDS INDEPENDENT WATCHES, in Silver and Gold Cases.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, with the latest improvements, in Silver and Gold Cases.

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CHRONOGRAPHS, in great variety.

REPEATERS, striking hours and quarters, and hours and quarters and minutes, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000.

LADIES' WATCHES, richly jewelled and enamelled.

LADIES' WATCHES, richly jewelled in fancy cases.

A large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS and CARRIAGE CLOCKS, of every description.

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Do. with Alarum .... " 85
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ORIGINAL CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY IN BOMBAY.

ALL my Cigarettes are prepared of superior Turkish Tobacco and with finest Patent Cigarette Paper.

CIGARETTES.

Imperial	Rs.	3	0	per 100.
Alpha	"	2	8	" "
Prince of Wales	"	2	0	" "
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Mr. D. M. begs to state that these Cigarettes have given great satisfaction everywhere, and respectfully invites trial orders.

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Cavites No. 1, per 100 ....Rs. 9; per 1000 .... Rs. 85
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GENUINE HAVANAH CIGARS.

(Quite Superior Brands.)

Flor de Cabanas, per box of 100	Rs.	13 0
Alexandria Trabucos " 25	"	3 0
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Zenobia spotted " 100	"	8 0
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FINE AMERICAN CUT TOBACCOS FOR THE PIPE.

Macropolo's Smoking Mixtures.	Cut Golden Leaf, per 1 lb. Tin	Rs.	3 0
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Genuine Vienna Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette-holders, Tobacco Pouches, Pictures and Scraps for the Metachromotypie.

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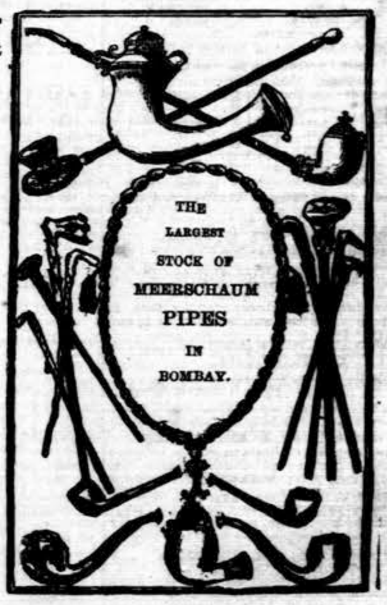
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WE submit to any candid reader, that a Machine whose sales steadily increase through years of adversity and unparalleled depression in business, while the sales of every competitor fall off heavily year by year,

MUST BE THE BEST MACHINE.

The best always wins in the long run!!

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FROM THE
SEWING MACHINE JOURNAL.

		In 1875	In 1876	In 1877
The Singer Manufacturing Co.	Sold	249852	262316	282812
Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Co.	"	103740	108997	Refused.
Howe Machine Co.	"	...	109294	Returns not completed.
Weed Sewing Machine Co.	"	21993	14425	12237
Willcox and Gibbs	"	14522	12758	Refused.

☞ Machines sold by Monthly Instalments. Prospectus and Lessons Free. ☜

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REGISTERED No. 4.—1878.

135

The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,283—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1878.

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WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 193 H. P. Commander G. W. Wicks, R.N.R. on SATURDAY, the 10th August 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingpatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place which inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. R. Mason, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on SATURDAY, the 10th August 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. R. Mason, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

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(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 210	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	200	250	60
Port Said	320	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

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AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 18

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. EUROPEAN, 2,676 TONS,

C. A. SIBTHORPE, COMMANDER,
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 13TH AUGUST.

THIS FINE STEAMER, with capital accommodation for a limited number of passengers, will have despatch as above. The Cabins and Saloon are built on Deck.

FARE (exclusive of Wines and Spirits), Rs 450.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Str. APIS, Captain F. Egger, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 9th September 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 1st August, 1878.

HYDROPHOBIA! HYDROPHOBIA!! HYDROPHOBIA!!!
A MARVELLOUS CURE.

A SURE and certain cure for this most fearful and distressing malady has at last been found; it has been tried in numberless cases and never failed. One dose is sufficient for a perfect cure.

Sold in tin boxes of three sizes at Rupees 2, 4 and 8 each.

Sole Patentee and Manufacturer,
F. W. BIRCH,
Mussoorie. Agents Wanted.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	9th Aug.
—	TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	16th do.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	23rd do.
—	BANGALORE	2342	450	E. G. Stead	30th do.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	6th Sept.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
HINDOSTAN	3186	600	N. W. Haselwood	19th August.
VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	2nd September.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a qantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c.

Also on account of the underwriters.

ex City of Baltimore.

L E—1 case beading.

AT 1 P.M.

1 bay poney.
1 Handsome brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF WEST LONGRIGG COALS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at North Moody Bay.

On account of the concerned.

ex ship "Culzean."

780½ tons of West Longrigg Coals now lying at Moody Bay.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th August 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of aquantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

4 Bales Turkey red yarn.
1 „ Grey Drill.
17 „ Grey Shirtings and T. cloth.
2 Cases plaster of Paris figures.
1 Case fancy goods.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th August 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AFTERNOON CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT will be given by the Cathedral Choir TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th August, at 5-30 p. m. in the Town Hall. Admission—Re. 1.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Organ............ Gavotte............Handel.
Glee............ "May day."
Song............ "Cleansing Fires" ..N. Gabriel
Quartette............ "Integer Vitæ."
Song............ "The clang of the Wooden Shoon."
Duet............ "Army and Navy."

PART II.

Organ.....Queen Bess's Solemne Daunce ......Prinquet.
Glee............ "Sweet and Low."
Song............ "Youth and Age"......Adams.
Quartette............ "Banish, O Maiden."
Song............ "Thy voice is near me."

Concerted Piece, "God save the Queen," with Organ accompaniment.

Tickets are procurable at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., and at the door of the Town Hall on the day of the Concert.

CYPRUS.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. beg to announce that they have OPENED a BRANCH HOUSE in CYPRUS under experienced Management, and are prepared to Offer Facilities there in all Departments of their Banking, Agency, Supply, and Forwarding Business.

Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s Cyprus Branch will undertake the Disposal of Consignments, the Agency of Merchants and Manufacturers, and Negociations regarding the Purchase and Transfer of Land, Produce, &c.

Letters or Applications should be addressed to 65, Cornhill, London, or to Messrs. KING KING and Co., Bombay, or Messrs. KING, HAMILTON and Co., Calcutta.

NOW READY.

PART II., VOL. VII. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE IN FORCE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY, EDITED BY H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., C.S., AND H. J. PARSONS, C.S., Barrister-at-Law. This Part contains the Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during 1877; together with an Index for the whole Volume. *Price Rs.* 9. Out-station Subscribers are requested to remit As. 10 more, to cover packing and postage—Vol. VII. complete, half bound, Rs. 13-8, packing and postage As. 12 extra.

Applications for copies, and Remittances to be made to the SUPERINTENDENT, BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

STATIONERY.

	Rs.	As.
HALF TOLA INLAND Postage Paper, per 5 quire packet	1	6
Square envelopes to match, per 100	1	6
OVERLAND Water-lined Note-paper, cream, blue, violet or chamois tint, per 5 quire packet	1	6
Envelopes to match, per box of 100	1	6
WHATMAN'S HAND-MADE Bank Note Paper for Overland correspondence (*very tough and untearable*), per 5 *quire packet*	2	8
Ditto Large quarto letter size, per 5 quire packet, cream or blue wove	5	0
Envelopes to match, per box of 100	2	4
BARONIAL NOTE PAPER, treble thick, finest quality, cream-laid, large 8vo., per 5 quire packet	2	12
Square envelopes to match, per 100	2	8
Ditto Post Octavo, per packet	2	8
Square envelopes to match, per 100	2	0
Ditto Albert size, per packet	2	0
Square envelopes to match, per 100	1	12
Ditto Queen's size, per packet	1	12
Square envelopes to match, per 100	1	8
Ditto Quarto size letter paper, per packet	4	8
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM WOVE NOTE PAPER—		
Large Octavo, per box of 5 quires	3	0
Oblong envelopes to match, per 100	2	4
Ditto Post 8vo., per box of 5 quires	2	8
Oblong envelopes to match, per 100	2	0
Commercial Note Paper, large 8vo., cream laid, per packet	1	6
Cream laid envelopes to match, per 100	1	6
Buff Wove Commercial Envelopes, per 1,000	4	0
5,000 for 17-8. 10,000 for Rs. 30.		
EXTRA SATIN REPP NOTE PAPER—		
Large 8vo, *cream or celestial blue*, per 5 quire box	3	0
Square envelopes to match, per 100	2	12
Post 8vo, cream, per 5 quire box	2	12
Ditto OBLONG Fawn, Grey, Blue, Pink, Primrose, per 5 quire box	2	12
Ditto ALBERT SIZE OBLONG, any of the above colors, per 5 quire box	2	4
Envelopes to match all the above.		
FOOLSCAP PAPERS—		
Saunders H M Blue Foolscap, 15 lbs., *per ream*	22	8
Hollingworth's cream laid Fcap, 12 lbs, *per ream*	12	8
——Blue laid do do	12	8
Official envelopes, blue or cream, foolscap size, per 100	2	4
Ditto larger, size per 100	3	0
BLOTTING PAPER—Thick, 38 lbs, white, blue, buff and pink, per quire	1	8
per ream	26	0

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.
THE NATURAL SALT

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

		Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints „	6 8	7 0
DITTO	quarts „	10 8	12 8
HUNYADI JANOS	„ „	13 8	15 0
PULLNA	pints „	9 0	10 0
VICHY	„ „	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSI-BEH, MAJUNGA, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Melville, to the above ports, via ADEN, on or about the 24th August 1878.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th August 1878.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. LORD ESLINGTON, from LONDON, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL, and are requested to present BILLS OF LADING, with DELIVERY ORDERS, and to take immediate delivery of their respective GOODS.

No Claims of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless approved and allowed by the Captain.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents s. s. Lord Eslington.

7th August, 1878.

GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTE, No. 033676, of the 5½ per cent., for Rs. 1,000, either LOST, STOLEN, or MISLAID. Any one having knowledge or possession of the same should communicate to

JAS. J. KILLEN,
Superintendent B. Division, Bombay City Police.

August 7th, 1878.

THE SOUTH OF INDIA OBSERVER.

A BI-WEEKLY PAPER, under new Editorial Management, published in Ootacamund, the Sanitarium of Southern India, and the Head Quarters of the Government of Madras for six months in the year.

The paper contains notices of progress in the Planting Enterprise, and matters of local and general interest.

T. G. DAVIS,
Managing Proprietor, Ootacamund.

ARAB HORSES FOR SALE.

THE undersigned begs to inform his constituents and the public in general, that he has in his stables FOR SALE a large number of ARAB HORSES, received this season, amongst which are Chargers, Hunters, Racers, pairs of Carriage Horses, etc., etc.; also three strong Persians.

JAMASJEE COWASJEE,
Bhendy Bazaar Stables.

August 8th, 1878.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE ORIGINAL
BOMBAY MINSTRELS
WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT
ON
SATURDAY, AUGUST 17TH,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
COL. SEXTON AND THE OFFICERS
OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,
IN AID OF THE
BAND FUND OF THE CORPS.

FULL PARTICULARS IN FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., D. S. KEMP & Co., and of the Honorary Secretary.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 3
STALLS	„ 2
GALLERY	„ 1

A. B. CHALMERS,
HONORARY SECRETARY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 682 of 1876.

ACHRATBA, widow of SHA PRANJIWANDAS RUNCHORDAS, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing in house No. 103, on the Kalbadavie Road, outside the Fort of Bombay aforesaid..............Plaintiff.

vs.

GUNPUTRAO PANDOORUNGJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in house No. 7, Owulwady Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay aforesaid...Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of Immoveable Property, dated the 27th day of July 1878, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiff:—

All the right, title and interest of the Defendant, GUNPUTRAO PANDOORUNGJEE, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or building called Dhurrumsalla, in incomplete state standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 9, situate, lying and being on the north side of the road leading to the Mahaluxmi Temple, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 750 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Dhurumsalla of Mooljee Jetha, on or towards the west by a passage leading towards the sea, on or towards the north by the sea, and on or towards the south by the road leading to the Mahaluxmi Temple, called the Mahaluxmi Road, and which was formerly in the occupation of Parvutibai, and is now vacant.

Second,—All that peace or parcel of Government land or ground, known as Gaiwady, and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 485, admeasuring one wheel or thereabouts, situate at Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandvie, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the oart of Balgovundass Hurgovundass, on or towards the west by the Mahim Customs Road, on or towards the north by the public passage, and on or towards the south by the oart of Senvi community, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Parvutibai, and now in the occupation of the said Defendant, Gunputrao Pandoorungjee.

NOTICE is hereby given to ALL PERSONS having RIGHTS in or CHARGES or CLAIMS on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 23rd day of August 1878, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges.—Dated this 2nd day of August 1878.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD,

ARE now offering a splendid assortment of

BEST QUALITY G. B. D. BRIAR PIPES
SMALL SIZES. MEDIUM SIZES.
LARGE SIZES.
STRAIGHT STEMS. CURVED STEMS.
AMBER MOUTH PIECES.
IVORY MOUTH PIECES.
HORN MOUTH PIECES.
WITH CASES OR WITHOUT CASES.
At varying and reasonable prices.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

		Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner	per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„ „	„ doz. packs	17 0	19 0
„ „ gilt edged	„ pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „	„ doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED BOARD and LODGING for Rs. 45 per month. A. B., care of this Paper.

COMFORTABLE HOME REQUIRED by a young Gentleman. Address, with particulars, to X. Y. Z., 9, Rampart Row.

A respectable EUROPEAN WOMAN is very desirous of obtaining a situation as NURSE to children, or to take a baby for the month. Address N. M., *Bombay Gazette.*

THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL ENGINEER, well up in the latest workshop practice, can prepare Estimates, Drawings, &c., with despatch. Ten years' experience in India. References and professional certificates unexceptionable. Apply "LEVEL," care of Office of this Paper.

PUMPING ENGINE FOR SALE by Naysmith and Wilson, cylinder 9 in., stroke 8 in., Plunger 5 in. diameter. For particulars apply "DONKEY," *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, young ARAB HORSE, over 14 hands. neat DOGCART and HARNESS. Apply PLUTARCH, *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, HAMS, CHEESE and PORK, 200 lbs. in Barn. Apply on Board Ship Becherdass Ambaidass, or HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE Dubash, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, and Victoria Building. Price moderate.

FOR SALE, a double-seated BROUGHAM in good order, with pole and shafts, for single or pair, made by W. C. Williams, London. A strong and fast grey CAPE HORSE and Harness suitable for above. A strong built roomy SHIGRAM, in capital order. A DOGCART, very light, in good order, dark, green and picked out, Russian leather cushions, made by John Wood and Co., London. Apply W. R., *Bombay Gazette.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5 2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ICE CREAMS, ICED FRUIT DRINKS, Iced Puddings, &c. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS. HALF SETS.
BOWS. DIVIDERS. PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.

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ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. THE SQUARES.
CURVES. SET SQUARES.
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LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
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ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WATER COLOURS,
In Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.

OIL COLOURS,
In Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER. MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AND EVERY OTHER REQUISITE.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues can be had on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RARITY! RARITY!! RARITY!!!

SUPERFINE INDIAN TEA,
DIRECT FROM AN EUROPEAN PLANTATION.

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. have great pleasure in announcing the arrival of a small consignment of select, choice, and unassorted Tea from David Maloney, Esq., late of Holta Tea Company, Kangra Valley. This rare Tea is guaranteed pure and unadulterated from young and vigorous plants, superior in strength and flavour to Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, and in the best style of manufacture.

In 1 lb. fancy boxes, especially made for presentation, at Rs. 2 per lb.

Samples in tin boxes, 6 annas each.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Constant supplies of various kinds of Indian Teas direct from European Planters. A large stock of Indian Teas always on hand to select from.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

THE Seals and Labels on all WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness.

From W. & A. GILBEY'S list of 200 varieties, prices for the following are quoted:—

WINES.

PORTS,	from	Portugal,	11 years old,	Castle C.	Rs.	24	0
Do.	„	„	40 „	„ J.	„	36	0
Do.	„	Spain,	2 „	„ I.	„	14	0
SHERRIES	from	„	3 „	„ A.	„	15	0
Do.	„	„	8 „	„ G.	„	24	0
MANZANILLA,		„	7 „	„ M.	„	22	0

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Well matured and upwards of 12 months in bottle.

	1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Castle A.	Rs. 13	Rs. 15
„ C.	„ 17	„ 19
„ D.	„ 21	

Six Bottles contain One Gallon.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to
FORBES AND COMPANY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.

LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
GRANDE MAISON DE NOUVEAUTES.

EAST STREET, POONA.
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Poona Branch OPEN for the SEASON, where all their SELECT STOCK is to be seen.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electroplated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

NOTICE.
MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

AS this is the season when this dread visitant generally makes its appearance, I wish to make it known to the Profession and the Public, that after years of exact and laborious experiments, both chemical and physical, I have discovered a CERTAIN SPECIFIC for this fearful malady. Pathological investigations, although carried on by some of the most eminent of the Faculty, has thrown no light upon the anture of this awful scourge. After half a century we are in *statu quo.*

My remedy will instantly check the purging and vomiting, relax the spasms of the muscles, re-establish the electrical balance, arrest the putrifactive change of the fluids, set free the action of the liver and kidneys, and promote a genial glow on the surface of the body, and this without the pernicious exhibition of *sedatives* and *astringents.* It is simple and *harmless*, and may be trusted in the hands of any person, who will follow the plain and easily to-be-understood directions that accompany each bottle. Persons wishing to have the remedy must send a remittance of Rs. 5 per bottle. This will include packing, but not postal charges. All orders *must* be accompanied by a remittance in full or they will not be attended to.

ARMED WITH THIS MEDICINE CHOLERA NEED NO MORE BE FEARED THAN A COMMON COLD.

Cholera poison and this medicine are directly antagonistic, and cannot remain in the body as such.

No Household, Hospital, Camp, Railway Station, Ship, Tea or Indigo Plantation should be without this remedy for a single day, and no journey, however slight, should be undertaken without a supply of this medicine.

SMALL DOSES OF THIS REMEDY TAKEN DAILY WILL ACT AS A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST CHOLERA.

Address
"GALEN."
Umballa.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, an English built bran new MAIL PHAETON, with conceal step and Lady's back built to order at Salisbury. Price Rs. 1,300.

A Grey Arab riding HORSE, age 4 years, height 14-1, good paces, and would carry a Lady. Price Rs. 600.

A pair of well-matched Chesnut Arab HORSES, thoroughly broken in single and double harness, age 5 years 6 off, height 14-2½. Price Rs. 1,400.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ALLAN'S
CYCLONIAN
WATERPROOF SUITS.

DRAB AND BLUE MILITARY CAPES.

CLEARING SALE.

BOYS' FANCY TWEED SUITS, Rs. 10 to 14.
FINE BLACK & BLUE SERGE SUITS, Rs. 26.

HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 19.)
PERSIAN GULF.
REPORTED SHOAL, N.N.E. OF BAHRAIN.

INFORMATION has been received from Her Majesty's Political Resident at Bushire that the Master of the British Barque Oribe has reported the discovery of a dangerous shoal patch in the Persian Gulf, in Latitude 27° 27' N., Longitude 50° 59' E.

The depth obtained on this shoal is not given, nor have any details been received as to how its position was determined.

As the shoal lies in the direct track of vessels, and as the whole of this portion of the Gulf is studded with dangers,—many of them being distinct pinnacles of rock or coral in deep water,—Masters of vessels are cautioned to navigate with great care whilst in this neighbourhood.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 18th July 1878.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Persian Gulf, No. 2837b; Indian Ocean, Sheet 2, northern portion, No. 748b; also, Admiralty Persian Gulf Pilot, page 125; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 249.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 20.)
STRAIT OF MALACCA—SALANGORE—MALAY COAST.
ALTERATION OF COLOUR OF LIGHT AT KLANG STRAIT.

THE following information has been received from the Colonial Secretary at Singapore:—

With reference to a notice published in the *Straits Settlements Government Gazette* on the 27th July 1877, relative to the exhibition of a light on Middle Point, Klang Strait, it is now notified that a PERMANENT BRIGHT LIGHT, instead of a RED LIGHT as stated in the above notice, will be EXHIBITED on the 20th August 1878, in lieu of the temporary light now shewn.

The light will be placed on a frame-work of timber; will be 30 feet above high water, and should be visible through an arc of 75°, or between the bearings of North by West to North-East by East ¾ East, from a distance of about 10 nautical miles.

The light is situated on the South-West point of Pulo Lumaut. Position, Latitude 2° 52' 25" N., Longitude 101° 14' 28" E.

The following directions are published for general information:—Masters of vessels bound to Klang, or through the Klang Strait to Salangore River, or towards Penang, should bring the light to bear about North-North-East, and then steer North by East until the passage is open on a bearing of North-East ½ North, which will lead into the fairway about mid-channel.

Shoals extend about a cable's length on each side of the entrance, but the passage being broad and safe, there is no occasion for a steamer to borrow on either shore, except when fairly inside, to avoid the strength of an adverse tide, whilst the lead forms a sure guide to sailing vessels beating through the strait.

The tides during the height of the springs are rapid and somewhat irregular; the flood sets from the northward after the first quarter, the ebb from the South-South-West also after the first quarter. It is high water, full, and change at about 4th.; the rise and fall being from 10 to 12 feet.

[*Bearings are Magnetic and from Seaward. Variation, 1° 30' Easterly in* 1878.]

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 18th July 1878.

This Notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts:—North and South Sands, Strait of Malacca, No. 794a; Pulo Penang to Parcelor Hill, No. 793b; Strait of Malacca, Sheet 2, No. 1355; and Indian Ocean, Northern portion, No. 748b; also Indian Marine Survey and Admiralty light lists (1878); and China Sea Directory, Vol. I (1878), page 69.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—SOUTH COAST.

IT is hereby notified that a LIGHT TOWER IS BEING BUILT about two hundred to three hundred Yards within the pitch of a low point [Seal Point] situated one and three quarter miles westward of Cape St. Francis, to be hereafter called "CAPE ST. FRANCIS LIGHTHOUSE."

The Tower is a cylindrical stone structure, ninety-one feet high, with Keeper's Quarters attached at base, and is situated in Latitude 34° 22' 30" South, and Longitude 24° 50' 20" East of Greenwich. It is intended to display a second order Holophotal Revolving White Light, flashing at intervals of twenty seconds, with focal plane one hundred and one and a half feet above the base of the Tower, and one hundred and eighteen feet above the level of high water.

The Light will be visible in clear weather about sixteen and three-quarter sea miles from the deck of a vessel fifteen feet above the sea. It will command the coast uninterruptedly to the westward, but will be cut off to the eastward by Cape St. Francis, on the line N. 53° E. true, or would not be visible from the eastward on a bearing more southerly than S. 53° W. true.

The nearest existing lights are Cape Recif, about forty-five miles to the eastward, and Mossel Bay [Cape St. Blaize], about one hundred and thirty-three miles to the westward.

The Tower will probably be ready for the reception of the Lenticular about January 1878, and the light may probably be exhibited some time between 1st March and 30th April 1878, of which due and precise notice will be given.

JAMES FFORDE,
Chief Inspector of Public Works.

Public Works Office, Cape Town, 17th July 1877.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—No. 318, 1878.

Office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, 29th April 1878.

WITH reference to the above Notice, it is now hereby further notified that the TOWER is in all respects COMPLETED and ready for the reception of the apparatus; that a fracture having occurred to certain portions of the latter during transport the expected exhibition of the light was unavoidably delayed.

Mariners and others are now informed that the LIGHT WILL almost certainly be EXHIBITED about on and after the 15th June next, 1878, and that the Tower already is a conspicuous available day mark.

JOHN LAING,
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1878.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,

A blending of the finest old Campbletown and Islay Whiskies, selected for us from the best Distilleries in Scotland, and now largely consumed in India.

Per dozen, Rs. 23.

ROYAL INDIANA CIGARS,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 3.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 2.

ÆRATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED BY US AND UNSURPASSED IN EXCELLENCE.

Soda Water	per dozen	Rs. 0	12
Tonic Water	„	1	0
Lemonade	„	1	0
Gingerade	„	1	0
Potash Water.	„	0	12
Seltzer Water.	„	1	0

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, A JAILOR for the Subordinate Jail at Bhusawal. Salary Rs. 30. A Parsee preferred. Must be able to read and write Marathi and English. Apply at once to the undersigned, with testimonials, &c. in original.

W. H. PROPERT,
District Magistrate, Khandesh.

Dhulia, 31st July 1878.

NOTICES.

POONA CALICO BALL.

THE COMMITTEE for the CALICO BALL beg to give notice that, unless the NUMBER of SUBSCRIBERS INCREASES CONSIDERABLY by the 10th August THE BALL WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

CHAS. MANT, Major, R.E.,
Honorary Secretary.

8th N. I. Lines, Poona, July 30th, 1878.

IN PRINT, and will be READY SHORTLY, BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT OF 1872, as amended by Act IV. of 1878. Price Rs. 2 to Subscribers and Rs. 2½ to Non-subscribers. Orders from intending Subscribers can be registered at the Indian Printing Press, No. 164, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS,
Unmounted, 8 inches by 6½.
Six Hundred Subjects.
Rs. 15 per dozen; single Copy, Re. 1-6.

THACKER & Co., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 12th and 13th instant, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 1st August 1878.

AVOID QUACKS AND QUACK MEDICINES. THOSE suffering from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, Spermatorrhœa and other Diseases of the Genital organs successfully treated by a European Surgeon of great experience in the above diseases. Cures guaranteed. Address M. D., General Post Office, Madras.

ESTATE OF THE LATE SURGEON MAJOR A. M. ROGERS, MARINE BATTALION.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the above ESTATE, are REQUESTED to FORWARD the same, or PAY any sums due, to the undersigned on or before the 28th proximo, after which no claims in India will be received.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Marine Battalion, President Committee of Adjustment.

Marine Lines, 26th July 1878.

MR. P. A. LOPEZ,
PIANIST, SOLO VIOLINIST AND VIOLENCELLIST,

BEGS to solicit the patronage of the Public and especially his former constituents, will undertake to Repair, Tune, and give Lessons on the Piano, Harmonium, Violin, &c., either at the pupils' houses or at his own place.

☞ THE TERRACE, opposite Bolton & Co., Byculla.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of TEN RUPEES PER SHARE (4 per cent.), for the year ended 30th June last, will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on and after SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 9th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st August 1878.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the abovementioned Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on the 14th day of August 1878, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider and pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Prince of Wales S. and W. Co., Ld., be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, as and from the 31st day of August, 1878.

2. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and to fix their remuneration.

3. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be authorised and empowered to sell and make over unto a certain limited Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provision of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to be called "The New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited," having a capital of Rs 12,50,000, divided into 2,500 Shares of Rs. 500 each, all the lands, buildings, hereditaments, machinery, fixtures, effects, assets, rights, credits, business, and good-will of the said Prince of Wales S. and W. Co., Ld., (but exclusive of the profits made by the last mentioned Company up to and including the 31st day of August 1878), and to receive, as the consideration for such sale, 1,500 shares in such new Company, of Rs. 500 each fully paid up, for distribution among the shareholders of the said Prince of Wales S. and W. Co., Ld., in such manner as that the holder of two shares in the Prince of Wales S. and W. Co., Ld., shall for every two shares held by him at the date of the said sale, receive five shares of Rs. 500 fully paid up in the New Prince of Wales S. and W. Co., Ld.

4. That (if two Liquidators shall be appointed) in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of either of the Liquidators all or any of the powers exercisable by the Liquidators jointly shall or may be exercised by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay solely.

5. That the sale of the property of the said Prince of Wales S. and W. Co., Ld., to the said New Prince of Wales S. and W. Co., Ld., be made by the said Liquidators or Liquidator subject to a covenant or undertaking on the part of the said New Prince of Wales S. and W. Co., Ld., to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts, engagements, and obligations and to pay and discharge all the just debt and liabilities of the said Prince of Wales S. and W. Co., Ld.

6. That the Liquidators or Liquidator be and they and he are hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in Section 4 of the Indian Company's Act X. of 1866, and also to buy the share or shares and interest of any shareholder dissenting in manner provided by Section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866 from the foregoing Resolutions.

Dated this 31st day of August 1878.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ખુશાલ ઘેલાભાઈની કં૰
KHOOSHALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 1st idem.

RESOLUTION I.

Proposed by Mr. Dwarkadass Vussonjee,
Seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Bomonjee Cama,

That the Factories and Presses of the Company be leased to the Mofussil Company, Limited, on the following terms and conditions:—

1. The Company agree to lease to the Mofussil Company the Ginning Factories of the Company situate at Broach and Pallej with the Land appertaining thereto to be held and worked by the Mofussil Company for a term of 3 years from the 1st day of January 1879.

2. The Company shall provide a sum or sums of money not exceeding Rs. 20,000 in the whole as may be acquired by the Mofussil Company to be extended for the purpose of working the said Factories or for the purpose of moving the Presses and machinery connected therewith of the Company at present situate at Broach and re-erecting them elsewhere or for providing a finishing Press and other new machinery or for such other purposes connected with the working and business of the Factories and Presses of the Company as the Mofussil Company may see fit, provided nevertheless that the objects for which such monies are required and the sums to be expended thereon shall be first submitted to and sanctioned by the Board of Directors of the Company.

3. The net profits of the Ginning Factories belonging to both Companies at Broach and Pallej shall be divided annually between this and the Mofussil Company, Limited, in proportion of the number of Gins which each Company possesses at Broach and Pallej respectively, it being the intention of both parties that the Gins of each Company shall be fairly worked as may be considered most for the benefit of the shareholders of the two Companies jointly and for the purpose of ascertaining the above proportions it is admitted between this Company and the Mofussil Company that the number of Gins belonging to this Company at Broach is 90,—the Mofussil Company having a like number there, while those belonging to the Company at Vallej are 60 only in number, while the Mofussil Company have 88. Out of the profits of the Factories of both Companies will be paid all expenses of management both at the Factories and in Bombay including the Commission payable to the Secretaries and Treasurers and a proportion (equal to the proportion of Gins owned by each Company) of the costs of the establishment of the Mofussil Company in Bombay, the net profits only being divided in the above proportions. In case of actual loss owing to the failure of the Cotton crops and a consequent necessity for closing the Factories, the Company shall still bear a like proportion of the establishment which the Mofussil Company think it needful to maintain.

4. The Company shall at their own expense, but out of the money to be provided as agreed by Clause (above written) remove either one or both of their Presses now at Broach with the machinery belonging thereto, to such place or places as may be named by the Mofussil Company, and approved of by the Board of Directors of this Company, and shall there erect the same in complete working order and shall if necessary and so required by the Mofussil Company provide out of the same monies a finishing Press therefore. Such Press or Presses shall be worked by the Mofussil Company when and as their Directors may deem it expedient to do so, and the net profit earned after deducting all working expenses, and such results as may arise on purchase of Cotton in the event of it being necessary to purchase Cotton for the purpose of keeping the Press or Presses in work, shall be divided between the two Companies in the proportions of 2-3rds to this Company and 1-3rd to the Mofussil Company, or in the event of Loss, the respective Companies to bear proportion as before stated. Provided that in case the Mofussil Company shall require and expend for the purpose of moving and re-erecting the said Press or Presses and providing a finishing Press (as well as for the working expenses) a larger sum than Rs. 20,000 as provided for by Clause 2 the Mofussil Company shall provide the additional sum that may be required and shall be entitled to charge the Company prior to distribution of profits with interest on such additional sum at the rate of nine per cent per annum and the principal sum with interest shall be repayable by the Company at its option on or before the expiration of the said term of 3 years to the Mofussil Company.

5. The Mofussil Company shall during the said term keep and at the expiration thereof deliver up the Factories, Presses, Gins, Engines, Machinery and Premises in good order and condition (reasonable wear and tear only excepted), but the Company shall defray the expenses of repairs required in consequence of any breakdown unless the same be caused by the culpable negligence of the servants of the Mofussil Company in which case the necessary repairs shall be forthwith effected by the Mofussil Company.

6. At the expiration of the said term of 3 years it shall be optional with the Mofussil Company on GIVING SIX MONTHS' previous NOTICE in writing to the Directors of this Company to enter into a fresh agreement with the Company on the same terms.

RESOLUTION II.

Proposed by Mr. Mowat,
Seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy,

That Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company in the place of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., and that Clause 80 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended accordingly.

By Order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st August 1878.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7th August, 1878.

Business has been very dull here throughout the day. As with the exception of a moderate demand for Cotton, there has been nothing at all doing.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of Bombay held to-day, the Directors' report was unanimously adopted. No change was made at their weekly meeting in the rates of discount.

London telegrams of yesterday's date report that Linseed and Rapeseed Markets as dull at previous rates. The quotations for Coffee are unchanged at 108s. 6d. for Mid. Plantation ; 74s. for Good Ordinary Native ; and 80s. per cwt. for Mysore. For Cocoanut Oil rates are unchanged at £43 10s. for Ceylon and £58 for Cochin.

There is no alteration in Enfaced Rupee Paper, which is quoted at Rs. 81½ for Four per cent. and Four-and-a half per cent ; and Rs. 88½ for Five-and-a-half per cent.

Consols are still at 95 ; French Rentes have declined to 111⅝. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight is still quoted at 1s. 8 1-16d. Bar Silver according to Reuter is unchanged at 52⅞d. per oz., but private telegrams quote lower rates. A payment into the Bank of England of about £300,000 is advised.

In Manchester the Market for Piece Goods yesterday was steady owing to the firmness in Cotton, but the demand was still on a small scale, prices for standard makes are the same as on Friday last. The Liverpool Cotton Market opened strong after the holidays, and the sales amounted to 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were on speculation and for export. Quotations are nominally unchanged.

The New York telegrams of yesterday report an advance of ⅛th cent. in Mid. Uplands, which are now worth 12 cents per lb., and Futures have advanced to 11 5-16 cents. The receipts at the U. S. ports compare with the two previous seasons as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Four days' Receipts.........	2,000	1,400	3,600
Total since 1st Sept...... ..	4,216,000	3,936,900	4,095,900

Sterling Exchange has been very irregular here to-day. In the morning rates were weak at a partial decline of 1-32nd on our yesterday's quotations, but as the day wore on a firmer feeling was established, but very little business transacted. In Calcutta rates are very unsettled ; the quotations there for 6 months' sight Bank Bills varying from 1s. 8⅝d. to 1s. 8¾d. per Rupee. The result of the sale of Council Drafts in London to-day will settle the closing rates for the mail one way or the other, but the tendency this evening is in favour of higher rates as will be seen from our quotations given below, which show an advance of 1-32nd on those of yesterday.

Bank Bills,	on demand	1s. 8 3-32d. per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8 13-32d. ,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8⅜d. ,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 13-32d. ,,
France	3 ,, ,,	2·14 ,,

On Calcutta the rate for 60 days' sight paper is unchanged at 99½, but demand has declined to 100 1-16.

For Government Paper there have been sellers during the day of Fours and Fours-and a-half at Rs. 96⅝, and of Fives-and-a-half there have been buyers at Rs. 104⅜. For the new Loan there are buyers at Rs. 102⅝.

The Share Market has again been dull with very little change in prices. In Press Companies' shares Berars have advanced to Rs. 515. In Spinning and Weaving Companies' Scrip the only alterations are a decline of Rs. 15 per share in Dhurrumseys, and an advance of Rs. 5 per share in Great Easterns. In Land Companies Colabas have declined Rs. 30 per share.

Cotton continues very firm with a moderate demand both from exporters and also for local consumption. Business is checked, however, by the rates demanded by dealers, but for the season of the year a fair amount of purchases have been effected. Our quotations are unchanged from yesterday.

Linseed is unchanged at Rs. 6-14 per cwt., with little enquiry.

In Rapeseed there is nothing doing at Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8 per cwt. for Yellow Guzerat.

Freights are dull at the nominal quotation of £1-3-9 for steamers to Liverpool. There is still no enquiry for sailing vessels.

Piece Goods are firmly held, but dealers still show little disposition to operate freely owing to continued absence of demand from the interior.

Coals are unchanged.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Reaper, 1,468 tons, Captain E. Poole, will sail to-day for London, with a general cargo.

Haite Fatte issilamo, 99 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique, via Kernany, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Coconada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Mr. G. L. Mathews and 3 deck passengers.

The s. s. Lord Eslington, 1,116 tons, Captain S. D. Fenwick, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, 1st July, viâ Malta and Port Said, with the following cargo :—52 packages glassware, 50 cases wine, 255 cases brandy, 910 cases wine and spirits, 11,606 bars and 130 bundles iron, 95 cases matches, 81 packages piecegoods, 89 bales soap, 106 cases nails, 35 cases tinned plates, 5 cases bolts, 2 cases brass, 98 packages papers, 50 cases cologne, 142 hoge shots, 204 packages gin, 337 casks beer, 140 cases copper, 20 cases butter, 25 kegs red lead, 75 bales twist, 123 packages color, 389 packages oilmanstores, 299 packages provisions, 7 packages earthenware, and several packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
7	Lord Eslington(s)........	Fenwick	London, July 1.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Scio (s)	Seaborne	Kurrachee.
	Coconada (s)	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Reaper, Poole, to London.

Haite Fatte Issilamo, Nacoda, to Mozabique.

The Steamer Travancore, to Aden and Suez, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.

2 Nepaul(s)..............Murray .... Southampton, June 27.

Counsellor (s) ....Tutton .... ——, July 1.

Beecroft ....Hewitt ....Liverpool, April 17,

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 2—Barque Assumption.

Aug. 3—Steamers Africa and Chybassa.

PASSENGERS.

Per Nepaul—Dr W Arthur, Dr Hardwicke, Miss Phillips, Mr Barnsay, Mr Catherwood, Mr DeIreland, Mr J Norman, Mr Max Paoel, Mr Bolding, Major Badgly.

Per Counsellor—Mr Gorden, Mr Ticker, Mr Sutton.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Nepaul—Arundel Castle bound to Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 7.

For Liverpool.

Stockbridge—70 cwts B horns, Munjee Allana.

Fannie Tucker—715½ cwts myrabollams, Forbes and Co.

Europeans s—25 bales wool, Jainarron Sittaram, 124 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 26 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Pallonjee Cama.

For London.

Australia s—60 cwts deer horns, Alladin Mahomed Dama, ; 50 cases tea, Forbes and Co ; 12½ cwts wax, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 37 cases fishmaws, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 3 cases fishmaws, Meetha Munjee ; 2 bales woolen rugs, Cursetjee Jamasjee ; 1? bales carpets, Abramoviz and Co ; 20 bales skins, Mahomedally and Co ; 20 bales skins, K C A Rowter and Co ; 23 bales skins, Shaik O A T N Meera and Co ; 15 bales skins, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 1 bale skins, W Nicol and Co ; 60 bales skins, Heerjee Dharse, 20 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 62 cwts M of P shells, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 20 bales skins, M P Syed Seerazoodin and Co.

For Trieste.

Travancore s—214 bales gunny bags, P and O S N and Co.

For Genoa.

Travancore s—200 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

For Calcutta.

Khundala s—100 bales cotton, Ramjeedas Luckmedass.

For Hongkong.

Sunda s—17½ cwts raisins, Pallaybhoy Jafferbhoy ; 3 cases P feathers, Rojubally Alliruza ; 31 cases sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 400 baskets onions, Bugus Woomur ; 500 baskets onions, Abdool Currim Abedin ;110 bales cotton twist, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 10 bales twist, S N Tulatee ; 24 bales twist, Hajee Essac E lias ; 51½ twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 21 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 13 chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass ; 53 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 26½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT—August 8.

[Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.]

Long Causes.

46-78—Hearn C and H—Cassibai vs Bhaisett Tricumlal and another—Fletcher and S and Bhaishunker N.

64-78—A F Turner—Khemchund Purshotum vs Thackersey Dewjee—Balkrishna and B.

57-78—Rimington H & C—Bai Mamoobai vs Dossa Moorarjee and others—Shapoorjee and T.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

For Consent Decree.

211-78—Craigie L and O—D S de Almeida vs R H Maneckjee S Pestonjee R.

Long Causes.

726-77—Rimington, H and C—Hemraz Narotumdass vs Shaik Essa bin Khaliff—Macfarlane and G. Part heard.

81-78—Rimington, H and C—N M Panday and others vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey—Tyabjee and S.

194-78—Tyabjee and S—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs N M Panday—Rimington, H and C.

138-78—In person (a pauper)—Gungabai widow vs Khimjee Jairam—Fletcher and S.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

For Investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Moreshwer Raghoonath and another vs W Narro-

Long Causes.

308-78—Mr Bicknell—Mithebai widow vs Luxmidass Hurredass—In person.

309-78—Mr Bicknell—Mithebai widow vs Keesowjee Hurridass—In person.

717-76—Fletcher and S—Jussodi vs D Oodhowjee and others—Lynch and T, Hearn C and L—In person.

626-77—Tyabjee and S—L Lalla and others vs G Damodhur J C Cama.

107-78—Muljee and B—N Ludha and others vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn C and L.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 5.

Worthey, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

August 6.

Peile, Lieut Col, R A, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Marsham, Lieut and Adjt, 60th Rifle, on sick leave from Meerut.

Little, Capt, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—August 6.

Hailes, Col, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Secundrabad.

August 7.

Dunne, Lieut and Adjt, Vol Rifles, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Poona, 7th August 1878.

H E the C-in-C has been pleased to make the following appointment :—

25th Regt N I—Lieut A J P Nuttall, Wing Officer 6th Regt, N I, to be Wing Officer and Quarter Master.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed leave of absence :—

Lieut H G Way, H M's 68th Foot, to Bombay for four months, to study the native language.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 3.)

Simla, 29th July 1878.

Mr J S Campbell is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 29th March last.

The Governor General in Council is pleased, to grant the General the Hon'ble Sir Edwin Johnson, K C B, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of six months, with effect from the 9th Aug.

The services of Messrs F St C Grimwood and W C Macpherson, of the Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Mr F C Fowle is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 1st January 1878.

The services of Mr L Hare, of the Bengal Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Mr Alonzo Money, C B, is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 29th April last.

Surgeon Major C Palmer, Presidency and Marine Surgeon of Calcutta, has obtained privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days.

Foreign Department.

The following order issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated 10th July, is confirmed :—

1st regiment—Lieut Vincent, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander. Lieut Money, 1st Squadron Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander ; Lieut Durand, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adjutant ; Lieut Ravenshaw to officiate as 1st Squadron Officer ; Lieut MacIvor to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Lieut Muir, Adjutant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and is posted to Rajputana as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General.

The following appointments have been made in the Financial Department :—

Mr C R C Kiernander to be Inspector of Local Offices of Account, but to continue to officiate as Accountant General, Bengal, during Mr Westland's deputation to officiate as Comptroller General or until further orders ; Mr H G Cowie to be Deputy Accountant General Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpur Circle.

Military Department.

Simla, 1st August 1878.

Captain S E Pemberton, R A, to officiate as Superintendent, Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore, vice Lieut Colonel T Nicholl.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service : Lieut Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Herbert, Ordinary pension £456, Annuity £668-12.

That portion of G G O No 506, admitting Lieut H R Mends, 60th Foot, to the Bengal Staff Corps, provisionally, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieut Colonel from the date specified : Major J C C Daunt, V C.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major : Captain C K Macinnon.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain : Lieut F R Bezbie, Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer and warrant officer are granted furlough to Europe with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Surgeon T Lewis, Special Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, private affairs, for fifteen months.

Sub-Conductor Wildey, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, medical certificate, for two years.

The services of Major C Crawford, R. E., are, with reference to the Notification of the Public Works Department, dated the 24th July, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Surgeon R Bowman, Bombay Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The services of Lieut E D F Bignell, Wing Officer 17th N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The services of First class Apothecary T E O'Donoghue, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

Marine Department.

G G O No 32 of 1878, notifying the appointments of Messrs J A Booth and Fife as 3rd class Engineers in the Indian Marine, is hereby cancelled.

Mr J McGregor, Chief Engineer of the Government Dockyard at Kidderpore, is granted furlough to Europe for 18 months.

Public Works Department.

The undermentioned persons are appointed to the Public Works Department as Accountants, 4th grade, on probation, with temporary rank of Accountants, 3rd grade, and posted to the State Railways noted :—Mr C A Copeland and Mr W T Porter to the Western Rajputana Railway. Mr J L Collins to the Tirhoot State Railway.

Mr. C E Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is appointed to officiate in class III of the revenue Establishment as Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway.

Mr. H Dangerfield, Superintendent, Way and Works, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is placed in charge of the current duties of the office of the Manager of those Lines, in addition to his own during the absence of Captain W S S Bisset, R E, employed on special duty, or until further orders.

Lieut W H Chippindall, R E, is appointed to the P W Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade and posted to the Military Works, Branch.

Lieut E S E Childers, R E, is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

Captain G F O Boughey, R E, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Officiating Assistant Director of State Railways, Central System, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Way and Works, Rajputana State Railway, during the absence of Mr W J Galwey, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The services of Captain A Cunningham, R E. First Assistant Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways.

Mr J H Harding, Examiner of Accounts Indus Valley State Railway, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, but to remain on special duty with the Indus Valley State Railway till further orders.

Mr F Morrison, Examiner of Accounts (Open Line), Indus Valley State Railway, is appointed Examiner of Accounts of that Line.

Mr C A R Crommelin, Accountant, 4th grade, on probation, having been transferred to the Subordinate Revenue Establishment of State Railways, ceases to belong to the establishment of Accountants with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

Mr G S Duff, Assistant Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is granted two years' leave on medical certificate.

Mr T Brady, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Rajputana, is transferred to Bombay.

Mr H E Haddon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Western System of State Railways, is transferred to the Central Provinces for employment on the Nagpur and Chattisghur State Railway.

Lieut D A Scott, R E, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranted Railways, Lucknow, is transferred to the Western System of State Railways for employment as Assistant Director.

Lieut F T Maxwell, R E, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, Central System of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, vice Lieutenant Scott, R E.

Calcutta, 29th July.

The Hon the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, made the following appointments in consequence of the absence of Mr R Belchambers on privilege leave :—

Mr C T Davis, Chief Clerk of the High Court, to officiate as Registrar, Accountant General, Taxing Officer, Sealer and Keeper of Records and Muniments of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction, and Chief Clerk and Accountant General of the Insolvent Court with power, as Officiating Registrar, to perform such of the duties of the Clerk of the Crown as are not connected with the Criminal Sessions.

Mr. W R Fink, Assistant Registrar of the Court on its Original Side to officiate as Chief Clerk of the High Court.

Mr. S Tremearne, Private Secretary and Clerk to the Chief Justice, to officiate as Assistant Registrar of the High Court on its Original Side.

Baboo Grees Chunder Banerjee Assistant Clerk of the Court, to officiate as Private Secretary and Clerk to the Chief Justice.

Mr. G L Towers, an Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Dept., is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Captain G D'A Jackson, Assistant Engineer 1st grade, is transferred temporarily from the Oudh Command Military Works, to the Sirhind Command Military Works.

Lieut M Martin, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

Privilege leave for 2 months and 12 days is granted to Captain S C Turner, R E, Executive Engineer Agra Division Military Works.

Major W H Beckett, Executive Engineer, posted to the Kasauli Division Military Works.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

Deaths.

DADYSETT—August 7th, at Chowpatty, Dady, son of Heerjee Ardesir Dadysett, aged 8 years, deeply regretted. His remains will be carried to the Dadyset Family Tower of Silence at 7 a. m. this morning (Thursday).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

Births.

COLQUHOUN—August 3rd, at Madras, the wife of Adam Frank Colquhoun, Madras Railway, of a son.

FALLS—July 31st, at Berhampore, Moorshedabad, the wife of J. B. Falls, Indigo Planter, of a son.

JACKSON—August 2nd, at Coonoor, the wife of William Jackson, Asst. Engineer, P. W. D., of a daughter.

WARNER—August 3rd, at Bellary, the wife of W. B. Warner, Captain 4th Madras Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

Deaths.

BAKE—July 30th, at Coimbatore, Mr. John Wollen Bake, aged 59 years.

FORBES—August 1st, William Digby, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. B. Forbes, aged 3 months.

SMITH—July 29th, at Deoli, Rajputana, Percy Cecil, the infant son of Captain Percy Smith, Deoli Irregular Force, aged 7 months.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several letters to the Editor stand over for want of room.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1878.

The information which we published yesterday morning, that the Government of India has declined to grant a loan to the Bombay Municipality in order to enable it to carry out the drainage scheme, will cause a good deal of surprise. When it is considered what pressure the Government of India has, by one means or another, put upon the Municipality to compel it to carry out a drainage scheme, and that even the Secretary of State has shown such a keen interest in the subject that in reviewing a recent Army Sanitary Commission report he took occasion to point out that the local Government should urge upon our Municipality the "necessity of carrying out speedily a system of drainage that "will reduce the serious elements of disease "and death now prevailing in Bombay," it might have been expected that the Governor-General would have consented to advance the money required for the purpose from the public treasury. Under Act XXIV. of 1871 (the Local Public Works' Loan Act), the Governor-General might easily have granted the loan, and as neither he nor his Councillors could have doubted the ability of Bombay to pay it back again without compelling the Government of India at any time to resort to the confiscation of taxes in the case of failure of repayment, we suppose that the present straits in imperial finances will be the excuse offered for the refusal. Our Poona correspondent mentioned in his telegram that the Government of India, although refusing to grant the loan, is willing to assist in getting the money raised locally or otherwise. This refers to the powers contained in the sixth section of the Act, which declares that the Governor-General may authorise local Governments to grant the power to corporate bodies to borrow money from any person on the same security as the Government of India would have accepted ; and it will now be the duty of the Municipal Commissioner to apply to the Bombay Government at once for the necessary sanction to borrow, and for the Municipality to decide in what way it shall raise the sixty lakhs that are required for carrying out the great sanitary measure into which it has been bullied by the authorities who now decline to give it any subtantial assistance.

The financial position of the Municipality is now so sound, and the security it can offer in the way of taxes or property so ample, that it should experience no great difficulty in raising the loan on terms nearly as favourable as the Government of India could have offered. In the statement which Mr. Grant prepared for the Town Council in March last, it was clearly pointed out how the Municipality could launch on its drainage projects without fear for the future. He considered that the surplus cash balance now available would more than meet the expenditure required on the drainage works during the first four years of the six which are estimated to be necessary for the completion of the whole scheme, and that in the following two years, when the pressure would be greatest, the current revenue of the Municipality would not require to be touched, and for the remainder of the term of the duration of the loan, the savings arising from the drainage works, and from the amounts that will be available when certain other municipal debts have been paid off, will be sufficient to enable the city to pay off all its creditors on the drainage loan. The existing loans are as follow—

Government first 15 lakhs loan, repayable in ten years from 1869.

The Tulsi Consolidated Loan of 58½ lakhs, repayable in 30 years from 1879.

The Local Debt of Rs. 17,38,000 repayable in 1888.

If, therefore, a drainage loan of 60 lakhs were raised for 30 years, two of these loans would have been paid off long before 1909, and from 1888 the Municipality would only have to meet the Tulsi debt and the drainage debt, which, it has been demonstrated, it would have no difficulty in doing, flourishing and progressing as it is. We presume that the loan will be raised in Bombay, where there are plenty of capitalists who would be glad to get 5 per cent. for their money upon such excellent security as the Municipality could offer. The loan could be raised in England with the greatest ease, but, as Mr. Grant has already pointed out, an English loan would have to be paid in sterling in England, and in addition to the interest, the Municipality would have to bear all the expense of the fluctuations in the rate of exchange, which would probably make the interest amount to 6 per cent. per annum. Of course local tenderers for the loan would take these circumstances into consideration, for they would not be such fools as to offer money here cheap because it would be dear in England. The objections to raising a loan in England would certainly not be underestimated by our local financiers, who would probably offer rates at a fraction below what, according to their estimation, would be the average annual cost to the Municipality of an English loan. Competition might, however, produce very satisfactory offers, and we suggest that as soon as the formal sanction of the Government of Bombay is obtained, tenders for the loan should be at once invited in England and India. Now that the Municipality is fairly committed to a drainage scheme, no good can arise from further delay in commencing the works.

An impression appears to prevail in some quarters that the Municipality should commence the drainage works forthwith without waiting until the funds to meet the cost of the scheme are secured. On the 16th of last month the Commissioner wished the Town Council to recommend the Corporation to sanction an advance of Rs. 21,400 for certain costs of establishment, the purchase of surveying instruments, and contingencies amounting to Rs. 400 for the completion of drawings and specifications, and the first portion of the drainage works. It was at once objected that the grant should not be made as the Government of India had not yet sanctioned the loan which the Municipality applied for. The resolution binding the Corporation to carry out the recommendations of the Drainage Commission clearly indicated that the commencement of the works was to be contingent on the sanction of the loan from the general treasury, and after a general discussion the grant was not made. Colonel Hancock subsequently complained of this resolution and wrote a letter to the Town Council holding that it was the duty of the Corporation to commence the drainage works at once irrespective of any other consideration, at the same time stating his personal belief that the loan would be eventually granted by the Government of India. A discussion took place on the question again, and finally a resolution was passed recommending the Corporation to grant Rs. 15,000 from the cash balance on the distinct understanding that no more money should be spent upon the drainage scheme until an answer was received from the Government of India. This was practically laying down the rule that before the drainage works are commenced, the money for the scheme shall be forthcoming. This, at all events, is a good business principle, for it would be improper for a Municipality to rush into a great scheme without having a clear idea of the ways and means to meet its expenses. As it would be inconvenient, however, to defer the drainage scheme much longer, we trust that the Special Committee appointed by the Corporation in March last to consider ways and means will see the necessity of coming to an immediate decision with regard to inviting tenders for the loan required. They should have no difficulty in doing this, as they have had ample time to consider what ought to be done in the possible enough event of the Government coming to the decision which has now been published.

Yesterday His Excellency the Governor visited the Vehar lake accompanied by Mr. Hart, the Municipal Commissioner, Dr. Blaney, Major Rivett-Carnac, and Mr. Walton. The party inspected the dam, outlet works, &c., and then returned to Tanna, where his Excellency had an interview with Mr. Campbell, of Messrs. Campbell and Co., and Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, the contractors. His Excellency went into the points that have been disputed by the contractors and the Executive Engineer of the Municipality. Mr. Campbell urged the great inaccuracies of the quantities given to him, and upon which his tender had been founded, and said that he should not be held responsible for delays which arose through the increased work which was thrown upon him. With regard to the lining of the tunnel Mr. Dadabhoy said that it was not in his contract at all, but that when the job was put into his hands, he had done the best he could with it, and had in fact completed all that had been finished up to date, in a month and ten days, being at the rate of about two feet per diem. Mr. Hart agreed that contractors were entitled to have allowances made for delay in completing the works where extra work, not included in the original specification, had to be executed. His Excellency did not, we believe, express any final opinion upon the questions raised, but admitted the force of the arguments which the contractors had raised in their defence.

THIS AFTERNOON'S CONCERT.

We have no doubt that many will be glad of the opportunity which is offered this afternoon to spend an hour in the Town Hall, to listen to a variety of good music, which will be executed by the members of the Cathedral Choir. The programme will be found in another column, where it will be seen that there are several delightful concerted pieces, and the songs will, we are confident, afford equal pleasure. We believe that a gentleman amateur will make his *debut* on this occasion as a tenor in two of the songs. The honorary organist of the Cathedral will preside at the Organ.

THE TOOLSI ACCIDENT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

TANNA, Aug. 7.

As I told you in closing my last letter, His Excellency arrived here so late yesterday evening from his visit to the Toolsi lake, that to send you the important, and, to the whole of Bombay, no doubt, extremely welcome intelligence that Mr. Hart had declared the Toolsi dam now out of danger, I had to cut my letter short and omit many particulars which I had intended giving you. When commencing my letter yesterday I proposed entering into the whole question as to the cause and possible results of the slip, but this is now rendered unnecessary inasmuch as the opinion which I intended to support in this manner having already received the sanction of the opinions of His Excellency the Governor and Mr. Hart, the Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation, it would be needlessly trespassing upon the patience of your readers to trouble them with any further proofs of the correctness of the ideas which I have expressed, now that they are so fully recognized by the highest authorities. I may, I think, be pardoned for feeling some gratification at the result of Mr. Hart's inspection of the works, for when I took upon myself to reassure the public as to the danger asserted to exist, I was alone in my opinion and wholly unsupported by the opinions of the professional men who were engaged in connection with the works. I could not then—nor could Mr. Hart himself had he been there—declare that there was no risk, for neither he nor I could tell what was taking place under the surface of the ground ; but I did then—what I believe Mr. Hart would have done had he made his inspection on Thursday last, and that was—declare that, notwithstanding the absolute uncertainty of the position, there were no visible signs or indications of the probable occurrence of a further slip. It was then as if the verandah of a large house had given way—an occurrence which would of course justify some anticipations of danger to the whole edifice, but one which no reasonable man would accept as a sufficient proof that the whole house was endangered and should be at once pulled down. An accident had occurred, the possible effect of which was that it might lead to a more extensive and irreparable accident of the same kind, but there was only the possibility, for with the Toolsi dam after the recent slip everything held its position, the banks showed no indications of having been weakened to a dangerous extent, and there was nothing to indicate the *probability* of another slip occurring, although even at the present moment it is within the bounds of possibility that such a slip may occur. That the Executive Engineer did not act upon my view was a matter of course, for his duty was to provide against all possible contingencies, and not to act upon the probability of their occurrence ; he had to act, in fact, as a builder does in giving a house its foundations, for the foundation is not given because a house cannot stand without it, but simply because there is a possibility and (in this case) a probability that it will not stand without a foundation. If Mr. Walton has erred it has been in his estimate of the possible danger to the Vehar dams, and with regard to this I differ not only from Mr. Walton but from Mr. Hart himself, for I consider that had the Toolsi dam given way, the rush of water which would flow from it would have been comparatively small, and would, moreover, be so divided and diminished in bulk and velocity before entering the Vehar lake, that it would have lost almost all its power, and spread itself through the lake with no worse effect than the temporary rising of the surface level. The only danger to the Vehar lake that could possibly occur would have been the sudden increase of the quantity of water in it to such a height that it would top or overflow the dams, for as long as the waste weir proved sufficient to carry away the water rapidly enough to prevent this, so long the dam would be safe from danger. The imaginative idea of the water escaping from Toolsi and rushing down in an unbroken impetuous torrent from Toolsi to the Vehar dams—a distance of 4½ good miles—was one well worthy of the intellectual capacity of the *Times of India*, for this notion implies a flat contradiction of the leading principles of the science of hydrostatics. Water, as is known to every schoolboy, invariably "finds its own level," as it was formerly the custom to say, but in more correct phrase, "always sinks to the lowest level attainable ;" and, consequently, as there are no grounds for believing that the breaking of the Toolsi dam would be followed by any extraordinary convulsion or reversion of the laws of nature, the water which would escape from Toolsi would inevitably follow the common law, and instead of charging at the Vehar dams with reckless impetuosity would have plunged along and among the water courses and deeper parts of the Toolsi valley, dashing against the hills and elevated grounds, uprooting trees, tearing up and disturbing the surface soil, and generally 'playing up old Harry' with everything in its way ; but how long would this last? all the way to the Vehar dams? Most certainly not. Every bush and every stone with which the water would come in contact would exert some influence, however small it might be in each particular case, upon the rushing flood, which to overcome even the slight resistance of a stone of one pound weight would be compelled to exert so much of its force, and that force having been exerted would be expended, and thus, as the stream rushed along the gentle gradient of the Toolsi valley, it would be gradually becoming weaker and weaker, until by the time it would reach the northern extremity of the Vehar lake it would have lost almost all its power, and entering the lake at half a dozen different points would, no doubt, rapidly, but still gradually, raise its surface level. Yesterday morning I tramped for some hours over the hills and through the hollows of the Toolsi valley to decide for myself by actual observation the amount of resistance which the valley's configuration would offer to a torrent from Toolsi, and I am fully convinced that it would be sufficient to reduce the largest size torrent that a breach of the Toolsi dam would be likely to release down to three, four, or even more rapidly rolling streams, whose velocity at reaching Vehar would be altogether insufficient to create a formidable wave in the lake. Mr. Hart's opinion as to the danger of a breach in the Toolsi dam resulting in possible injury to the Vehar dam was given upon the general facts of the case, those from which I argued in my first letter ; but had Mr. Hart inspected the Toolsi valley as closely as I have done, I am satisfied that he would fully concur in my opinion. It will thus be seen that the alarm your contemporary raised as to the possible total collapse of the Bombay water supply was as far-fetched as it was utterly unfounded on either fact or theory

In the concluding paragraphs of my yesterday's letter I gave you a brief outline of what was being done to provide against the occurrence of any fresh accident, and I will now give you a few further particulars. In the first place, as I told you yesterday, and again in the above part of this letter, the tower is being blocked. When the water has been effectually stopped flowing through the tunnel, carpenters will be set to work to frame up the side of the shaft at the foot of the dam, which I described in my former letter as being now open at the side of the slip. This being done, the lining of the tunnel will be pushed on to completion, its course will be cleared from the debris which still encumbers it, and the great hole which now exists, where the slip occurred, will then be filled up with solid matter.

At the waste weir three channels have been opened and sunk to a depth of about three feet, and through these the water is rapidly escaping from the lake. With regard to the waste weir, I may state that I have been told that the weir in its complete state is insufficiently large to provide for the escape of the surplus water liable to be collected in the lake during a heavy monsoon such as the present has been. But I fancy that no danger is likely to occur from this source once the main service is put into use, for the heavy daily demand which Bombay will then make upon the Toolsi lake will prove, I should fancy with the waste weir, more than sufficient for the purpose of preventing the water accumulating to a dangerous height in the lake.

The dam No. 1 (not No. 2 as erroneously printed in my last letter), situated at the upper end of the Toolsi lake, has been cut to a depth of about three feet, to assist the waste dam in relieving the pressure on the lake. This is all which is being done, or, indeed, can be done until the flow of water through the tower and tunnel has been stopped, and then the measures I have already indicated will be carried out.

From all that I have now said it will be evident that considerable want of judgment has been shown all through the affair. The outlet works at Toolsi dam No. 1 should, instead of being left to the last, have been completed at a much earlier period—at all events before the advance of the monsoon had filled the lake to its present height. Instead of having to open the waste weir now, it should have been lowered as soon as the water approached the top of the tower, or if this were thought too extreme a measure to adopt at that time, the tunnel should, as I have pointed out above, have been closed and the escape of the water prevented. There were thus three or more ways in which the late accident could have been effectually prevented. Why were none of them adopted in time?

In my letter of yesterday I alluded briefly to the arrival of His Excellency the Governor and Mr. Hart, and to the fact of their having made an inspection of the Toolsi works, and I told you that the decision of Mr. Hart had been simply a confirmation of the statements and opinions I advanced in your issue of Friday last.

On arriving at Tanna His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Mr. Hart, the Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and Major Rivett-Carnac proceeded to the bungalow of the Collector of Tanna, Mr. Jervoise, from whence, after a short delay, the party proceeded by carriage to the furthest point on the road to which a vehicle can be brought. Mr. Rienzi Walton accompanied the party riding, and on dismounting from their carriages, His Excellency's party mounted horses which Mr. Jervoise had had procured, and rode off to the scene of the accident, where His Excellency was met by Mr. Braham and other members of the Executive, in whose hands the works have been placed. From this point the party proceeded to the waste weir dam, and His Excellency expressed his approbation of the energy which was being displayed in the work, but suggested that two hundred more coolies might be put to work, if their labour was utilized in a more practical manner. From the waste weir the party went on in a boat to the dam No. 1, at the northern end of the lake ; and Mr. Hart approved of Mr. Walton's proposal to hasten the work of cutting the dam by blasting it. On returning the party proceeded to inspect the scene of the accident at dam No. 2. His Excellency then inspected the works being carried on with a view to stopping up the tunnel. At this point of the inspection the continual discussion of engineering technicalities and so forth was agreeably interrupted by Mr. Walton introducing to His Excellency a veteran of Balaclava—Mr. John Nicholson, an Irishman who was one of the few who came

> "Back from the jaws of death,
> Back from the mouth of hell,"

in that gallant but fatal charge. Mr. Nicholson has been employed on the works at the dam for some time, and, notwithstanding the fact that he is a veteran whose glories date from the Crimea, he is a hale, hearty, stout and yet active man, who is, indeed, a splendid specimen of the

> "Noble six hundred."

Mr. Nicholson has been for many years past a resident of Bombay, and was an attached follower of the late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, from whom he obtained a flattering recognition of his services. His Excellency received the veteran cordially, and on his part Mr. Nicholson seemed well pleased at the kindly notice taken of him by the representative of the Queen he had served so well.

His Excellency's party did not return to Tanna until nearly seven o'clock yesterday evening, when Mr. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner, and Dr. Blaney had an interview with him.

This morning at about six o'clock the same party, with the addition of Mr. Grant and Dr. Blaney, proceeded to visit the Vehar dam, crossing and re-crossing the lake in a boat, and returning from their inspection at two o'clock.

His Excellency has expressed, with Mr. Hart's concurrence, his entire approbation of all that Mr. Walton has done. With regard to the Vehar dam it is already known that the cutting away of any portion of the Vehar waste weir was at once condemned and countermanded by the Government.

The progress made with the works to-day has been extremely satisfactory. The flow of water through the tunnel has been nearly stopped, and will be completely so by night-fall. The dam No. 1 has been blasted to very nearly a sufficient depth, and the work will probably be completed at that point to-day. The waste weir has been further lowered, and the water in the lake will soon be below the upper edge of the tower. I have, therefore, but little to chronicle as to the works at Toolsi, but that little, you must grant, is highly satisfactory.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances His Excellency was not able to get the whole of the party whom he had invited to a discussion as to the accident and its causes together. Mr. Grant had to leave His Excellency at Vehar, whence he returned to Bombay ; Dr. Blaney also returning to Bombay, but via Tanna. Mr. Walton having accompanied the Governer part of the way to Tanna, returned to Toolsi. On his arrival in Tanna, however, His Excellency had an interview with Mr. Campbell, of Messrs. Campbell and Co, the contractors, and Mr. Dadabhoy, the contractor for the tunnel. The result of this interview I have yet to learn. After seeing the contractors, His Excellency having received Mr. Coghlan, the Judge of this District, and a few other gentlemen who are at present in Tanna, will leave for Poona by special train this evening. Major Rivett-Carnac and Mr. Hart proceed to Bombay.

FINAL SITTING OF THE CONGRESS AT BERLIN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BERLIN, July 11.

The Congress is over. The final sitting for discussion was held to-day, and in less than a week's time the delegates of the Great Powers will be hastening home to render an account to their respective Governments of the manner in which they have discharged the important functions confided to them.

There is little to record respecting social life and doings since I wrote last. The week has been a very dull one, even for Berlin. Beyond the usual Monday, Thursday, and Saturday receptions at the various Embassies, and a few private parties, chiefly in diplomatic and official circles, society has been very quiet. To add to the dulness, the wet, windy, gloomy weather has rendered out-of-door recreation impossible. Almost all who can afford it have already emigrated to the country or sea-side,

The proceedings of the Congress excited considerable interest during the first two weeks of its sittings ; but since the settlement of the main points most of the excitement on the subject has subsided, though every afternoon a crowd still gathers in front of the Radziwill palace to see the Plenipotentiaries arrive and depart. Even the constant heavy rain did not greatly diminish its number, and to-day, despite the tempestuous weather, the people were there in as great force as ever.

On the whole, except, of course, by newspaper correspondents and the writers of newspaper leaders—who are bound to be always saying something—very little public comment was made on the proceedings of the Congress during its continuance. This is as it should be. As has been so often remarked during the progress of the negotiations, the results arrived at could only be justly and satisfactorily judged of as a whole. Now, however, the labours of the Congress are terminated, and though the Treaty of Berlin has not yet been signed by the Plenipotentiaries, and we have not the document in official form, we know quite well enough what its contents will be to justify our discussing, not only its merits as a whole, but also each of its provisions in detail. No doubt this task will be thoroughly accomplished by the entire European press, as well as by debates in the different legislative assemblies of the countries most concerned. During the next few weeks we may expect the literary market to be flooded with political *brochures*. Indeed, pamphlets in French, German, and Italian, with attractive and sensational titles, are already beginning to appear here in all the booksellers' windows. Such of these as I have seen are mere catch-pennies, printed in large type, on thick paper, and with very wide margins. They contain the most verbose and dreary twaddle, without absolutely one word of information or sense. Enormously high as is the price affixed to them, they obtain a ready sale at the present moment, for some people are so eager to read everything on the subject that they readily devour any trash. These ephemeral effusions will be followed in due course, no doubt, by more thoughtful productions, and by masterly articles in the reviews and magazines. It would, at first, seem unfortunate that the new quarterlies having just appeared, we must wait another three months for their articles on the subject ; but any hasty opinions would necessarily be premature, and as several of the remainder of this year's sittings of the British Parliament will probably be devoted to reviewing and discussing, in every possible bearing and light, the Treaty of Berlin, we may expect to have in October a calmer and more thoughtful balancing of all the arguments than would be possible during the present excitement and immaturity of thought on the matter. *In medio tutissimi ibimus* will probably be the guiding motto of the most competent leaders of opinion in appreciating the whole work of the Congress. The Treaty cannot be made public yet a little while, and whatever may be the opinion of the whole work of the Congress, we shall probably have reason to admire the careful and masterly language of the document itself. That at least may be anticipated. The handicraft of such masters of phrase, rhetoric, diplomatic language and minute writing, if not always of clear far-seeing statesmanship, as were almost daily assembled round the green table cloth in the Radziwill palace, can scarcely fail to contain ample evidence of the literary skill of its framers. But any merits of this kind, however they may for the time dazzle and blind the understanding, will not permanently divert the attention from unfulfilled promises, or from the radical defects and dangers which may become apparent in the new order of things, though of course the existence of danger is not always a sufficient reason for refusing responsibility.

I have already, in my last letter, mentioned most of the arguments in favour and against the annexation to Austria of Bosnia and the Herzegovina. Since then, a strong point has been gained by Austria in the formal consent of Turkey to the temporary occupation of those provinces by Austrian troops. This will remove almost the last obstacles to the accomplishment of Count Andrassy's scheme—the scruples of the Emperor Francis Joseph, who, more conscientious than his chief Minister, could not satisfy himself as to his right to occupy the territory of a neighbour with whom he is on peaceful relations. During the week, the Austrian and Turkish delegates have had several private conferences, and it is probable that Turkey submitted in the matter of ceding—for it really amounts to this—her outlying provinces on the north-west, which have given her so much trouble, in consideration of a secret promise from Austria to discourage any further extension of the Greek frontiers to the northward. Such a proposition would have been welcome to Austrian statesmen, who are really more jealous of and will have, in future, more opposition to fear to the execution of their ambitious designs from Greece than from Turkey. It is every day becoming more apparent that the rivalry and jealousies between Italy and Austria are fast increasing, and latterly there has been an evident understanding between the Italian and Hellenic Governments to combine in thwarting the ends of Austrian ambition on the Adriatic and Ægean. We would, perhaps, do well, hereafter, to give our support to Italy and Greece in these matters ; for there are not wanting certain signs of proposals between Austria and Russia for a union of those Powers in hereafter dividing the whole Balkan peninsula between them—Austria to have the whole eastern seaboard of the Adriatic, the Morea, and the Gulf of Salonica, her frontier terminating somewhere about the Rhodope range. In consideration of aid from Russia in obtaining this, she would help that Power to the acquisition of the rest of Turkey in Europe, hoping, of course, to oust her some day. Such plans will not appear by any means impossible if we remember that some years of peace and prosperity would give both Russia and Austria time to consolidate and fortify themselves in their new positions. Austria would not fear resigning the total control of the mouths of the Danube to Russia, for her commerce would find a better outlet through the port of Salonica to the Mediterranean. Already there is a railway from Salonica to Mitrovitsa, and Count Andrassy and his colleagues at the Congress have astutely stipulated for the control of the whole length of it, when it shall be extended to Vienna, which will now, no doubt, be very shortly accomplished. I was at Salonica about this time last year. Alsatian engineers were then carefully surveying the districts beyond Mitrovitza, and making estimates for railway extension. Of course, at that time they were doing so in the interests of the Turkish Government. The chief of the staff told me the accomplishment of the undertaking was simply delayed by Turkish impecuniosity. He seemed to have no doubt it would be a very paying concern when carried out ; but, of course, its chief importance would be of a political nature.

Supposing a long interval of peace to follow the execution of the decrees of the Congress, Russia would take advantage of the respite, while remodelling and strengthening her armaments, to promote, by means of secret agents, fresh disturbances in Roumelia and the Greek provinces, so as to bring about another crisis, whenever it suited her purposes. It is said she is already making the most of the opportunities afforded her, by the presence of her forces in Roumania, to foment internal dissensions among the inhabitants, and undermine the liberal institutions of that State, so that in time it may become an easy prey ; and, as in the case of the division of Poland, Russia will, no doubt, receive the countenance and aid of Austria ; for Austria, having within her frontier almost as many Roumanians as there are in Moldavia and Wallachia together, looks with no friendly eye on the presence of a powerful Roumanian state on one of her most unsettled frontiers. In return for this, Russia would probably offer no obstacle to an Austrian occupation of Servia and Montenegro. Austria would then strongly fortify her new frontiers and concentrate large forces along them, and when all was ready, the two nations would easily find a plausible pretext for attacking Turkey together, waiting for a good opportunity, such as another Franco-German war, particularly if England were involved. Of course they would not be seeking any extension of territory. They would, as Russia was doing in the last war, be fighting solely for the liberation of the Christian population of Turkey from Ottoman oppression. After the fighting was over, Turkey and Greece wiped from the map of Europe, and the spoils divided, the two friends would, to a certainty, become jealous and deadly foes, and finally the weaker would succumb to the stronger, which would probably be Russia, as holding a natural position more capable of being successfully defended.

Having, anterior to the meeting of the Congress, agreed not to dispute the annexation of Batoum to Russia, it is difficult to see how our Plenipotentiaries could, without loss of honour, afterwards ignore that part of the agreement, by threatening that England would regard such a step, on the part of Russia, as amounting to a just *casus belli* between the two countries. Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury seem to have recognized the error and immorality of the concession ; and it must in justice to them be acknowledged that they have, in the arrangements for the future relations of England and Turkey in Asia Minor, and especially by the acquisition of the valuable island of Cyprus, no less than in the stipulations concerning the future of Batoum as a free port—whatever that means—and the demolition of the fortifications, done all they could to nullify the value of the concession. It is to be expected, however, that the occupation of Cyprus will cause some dissatisfaction in France, where anything like an accession to England of influence in Syria is regarded with extreme distrust and jealousy. Italy, too, will scarcely regard the matter with indifference. Prince Bismarck has always calculated on this feeling in France as of importance to Germany, intending to prevent any cordial alliance between England and France, and has ever shown a desire to keep it alive. He has, therefore, probably given the step encouragement. To England the acquisition of Cyprus is an event, the importance of which can scarcely be exaggerated. The value of its harbours as naval stations is enormous, as these will always enable us to protect Egypt against sudden attack. On the other hand, many people see much danger and insuperable difficulties to be encountered in the practical realization of a British protectorate in Asia Minor. It is certain that by this new treaty with Turkey we take upon ourselves enormous administrative as well as military responsibilities, the weight of which can as yet be only partially estimated. We must be prepared to face, at perhaps no very distant day, the united opposition of Russia, Austria, and Persia ; and we must, therefore, in future look rather to France and Italy as allies than to Austria, and must be careful not to offend the *amour propre* or unnecessarily arouse the jealousy of those nations. Germany will rather favour than otherwise Austrian extensions to the eastward, expecting to get in this way more easy possession of the German Danubian provinces, and ultimately, perhaps, of the Trentino and Trieste, which would render her, in a great degree, independent of the Danube as a southern outlet for her trade. Indeed, if Austria obtained the Gulf of Salonica, both Germany and Austria would have much less interest in the free navigation of the Danube.

Count Andrassy, who has all along set his heart on having Bosnia and Herzegovina, has skilfully contrived to make it appear, that in occupying those provinces Austria is merely carrying out the behests of Europe, as represented by the Congress, and that it is not at all a question of Austrian ambition. I have remarked that Turkey has as much to fear from Austrian as from Russian aggression. I believe the aim of Austria to be nothing less than the acquisition, in time, of the whole Balkan peninsula. Her statesmen recognize the weight of Prince Bismarck's observation, that they should endeavour to make Hungary the Austrian centre and Pesth the capital. Austria must, in time, inevitably lose the German portion of her population, who, as the Slavic element increases, become more and more disposed to ally themselves with the northern Germans. If these foreshadowings are realized, or partially realized, this change of nationality and journey of a great empire from one part of Europe to another will be one of the most extraordinary episodes in the history of the world.

*** This letter was delayed in transmission.—Ed. *B. G.*

BERLIN, July 18.

In my last letter I told you the Congress had that day held its final sitting for business. On that occasion the reading over of the Treaty was concluded. The next day, Friday, the Congress did not meet, and at half past two on Saturday afternoon all the Plenipotentiaries assembled, as on the day of the inaugural sitting, in full uniform, at the Radziwill palace to sign the treaty. Every member of the Congress received a copy. The order of signing was alphabetical, except that in the copy received by each individual the signatures of himself and his colleagues appeared first, the rest following in alphabetical succession. Thus Germany (*Allemagne*) was always first, Austria second, and France third ; England, as *Grande Bretagne*, instead of *Angleterre*—which would have placed her second—was fourth ; Italy was fifth ; and it is curious that Turkey was last, and Russia next to last. An Italian journal, criticising the Treaty of Berlin, says it has been signed with the feathers of four vultures, two geese, and one pigeon. The editor leads his readers to infer that the goose quills were taken from the wings of the Italian and French delegates.

On Saturday afternoon a grand banquet was given by the Crown Prince, in the White Hall of the Schloss, to all the members of the Congress. Prince Gortschakoff and Lord Beaconsfield were feeling too indisposed to attend. The same evening Count Andrassy left for Vienna, and on Sunday morning Count Corti started for Rome, where, by the way, a very warm reception did not await him. Lord Beaconsfield left for London early on Sunday, and Lord Salisbury later in the day. Lord Odo Russell, with his family, went on Monday morning to Potsdam, where he will reside as usual during the rest of the summer. Prince Bismarck left on Monday evening to take the baths at Kissingen, and the same evening M. Waddington departed for Paris. Caratheodori Pasha and Mehemet Ali Pasha were detained here till Monday or Tuesday, waiting for instructions from Constantinople regarding the negotiations about the occupation of Bosnia. Prince Gortschakoff left, I think, yesterday for Wildbad, Count Schouvaloff and Baron d'Oubril having gone back, a day or two previously, to St. Petersburg. The former will return shortly to Berlin, and then go on to Carlsbad for his health. So all the great statesmen recently assembled here, with their staff of Secretaries and lesser satellites, have dispersed, and the German capital has relapsed into its normal condition of dulness at this season.

The focus of political excitement has now shifted from Berlin to London. The interest in the results of the Congress has been, for the present, quite eclipsed by the Anglo-Turkish Convention. The first announcement excited here as much admiration as surprise, but opinion is gradually changing, and what was at first called a *magnifique coup de theatre*, is now, I think, generally regarded by the Germans rather as an adventurous leap in the dark than as a long premeditated and statesmanlike step.

It has been the fashion to say, that while all Europe is vitally interested in keeping Russia out of Constantinople and the Straits, only Turkey and England are concerned in holding her in check in Asia. This is taking a very near-sighted view of the matter. The possession of all the ports in the Black Sea would, by facilitating an attack on Constantinople, simultaneously from the European and Asiatic sides, render that city, at any time, an easy prey to Russia. It has always seemed to me that Constantinople is particularly liable to attack from the Asiatic side. The heights on that shore of the Bosphorus, formed as they are by some sudden volcanic action, rise abruptly from the sea, but are easily approached from landward, the rise from that side being very gradual. They offer peculiar facilities for the rapid construction of temporary batteries, the guns of which would not only rake all the courses and bends of the Bosphorus, but would also subject vessels in any part of the Straits to steady cross fires, while from the peculiar conformation of the hills the gunners working the batteries would be perfectly protected. The only direction from which these positions would be assailable is the rearward or land side, which, of course, an invading army would take care to hold by a strong guerdon of troops, artillery, earthworks, and trenches. At close quarters the chances of a protecting fleet or flotilla would be still worse ; for even if able, under any circumstances, to make an impression on the enemy's batteries crowning the heights above, it would be impossible to elevate the muzzles of the guns sufficiently to bring them to bear at close quarters, while the battery guns would be easily enough depressed to pour tremendous volleys right down on the decks of ships immediately below them.

But this is only a part of the matter. Russian advances in Asia Minor have been made with a view to obtaining a port on the Mediterranean, far more than with any immediate design on India ; and were the Russians once securely in possession of Erzeroum and the country and sea coast in its rear, it would be easy enough for them to push on to the Gulf of Scanderoon and seize the best, and, indeed, the only safe harbour on the Syrian coast. The rest of Asia Minor and Syria would then be at the mercy of the invader, to say nothing of Egypt and the Suez Canal, and there would be nothing to check his advance on Bussora and the head of the Persian Gulf. The Russians are now convinced that an attack on India, if they should ever attempt it, must be made simultaneously by land and sea from Persia and the westward, as well as from the north-west, and they do not dream of success in any such an enterprise for many long years to come. They well know that before they can hope for success they must be firmly seated in Asia, from the Caucasus to the Persian Gulf, and from Smyrna to the Tigris and Euphrates. The possession of Bussora and Mohammera with the rich surrounding country, naturally a perfect garden of Eden, is undoubtedly one of the ultimate objects of Russian ambition. The position of Bussora, with which as well as with the whole of the Persian Gulf and the coasts of Arabia I am personally acquainted, is somewhat similar to that of Calcutta. Like that city, Bussora lies many miles up a winding river, at the mouth of which are shifting sands. The navigation of the river, though far less dangerous than that of the Hughli, is yet sufficiently so to render necessary the services of a staff of skilled and experienced pilots. For a defence of Calcutta the Indian Government relies chiefly on a similar state of things on the Hughli, and, on these grounds the admission of foreigners into the Bengal Pilot Service has always been objected to. Any power in possession of Bussora would in like manner take care to have all the river pilots in its own service exclusively. The river differs from the Hughli in the fact that throughout a great part of its length, below Bussora at least, its level is considerably higher than the surrounding country, which is thus easily and amply irrigated, its fertile soil producing the richest returns perhaps of any country in the world. It is just possible that this fact of the higher level of the river might be turned to account for the defence of the place in cases of extreme urgency.

The question of preventing Russia from establishing a footing in Asia Minor and Syria is quite as much a matter of European as of British interest, while her advance to the head of the Persian Gulf is no doubt an affair in which we are more directly concerned at present. All this shows the vast importance of the step our Government has taken in occupying the Island of Cyprus, which commands the Gulf of Scanderoon and the route thence to the new Russian frontier. This route, however, is believed to be a very difficult one, the passes over the Taurus range being, it is said, scarcely practicable at present.

Of course the establishment of a British protectorate over Asia Minor is, in some sense, a still more important step, as offering the means of an earlier check to Russian aggression, but there will be found many great difficulties in its successful accomplishment which do not exist in regard to an occupation of Cyprus. No doubt such a thoughtful statesman as Lord Salisbury did not decide upon seconding his chief in the bold course he has adopted, without having first well considered these difficulties and the means of surmounting them, and counted the cost. We may believe that the fullest light will be thrown on the subject by the explanations of Ministers in Parliament, when called upon to vindicate their action. In the meantime discussion is perhaps mischievous, as well as premature. It is clear that the altered condition of Armenia and the east of Europe necessitated, on the grounds of urgency of duty as well as policy, the laying-down of some well-defined limit to Russian advances. From considerable acquaintance with the Turks and their Government and institutions, both in Europe and Asia, my own conviction is, that if things should be left to take their own course again as they were after the Crimean war, we should soon have all the old story rehearsed—misgovernment, insurrection, atrocities, war, and counter-atrocities, and, finally, fresh territory annexed to the Russian Empire. That Russian advance in Asia is a danger to all Europe as well as to our Indian Empire, few are now inclined to doubt. After all, however, to quote the concluding words of Lord Salisbury's despatch of the 13th of this month to Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State :—"Whether use will be made of this—probably the last—opportunity which has been thus obtained for Turkey by the interposition of Europe, and of England in particular, or whether it is to be thrown away, will depend upon the sincerity with which Turkish statesmen address themselves as to the duties of good government and the task of reform." I am afraid it is almost hopeless to look for sincerity in such matters from Turkish statesmen. Unfortunately it is to be feared that they will, henceforth, expect that England, having entered into a defensive treaty with Turkey, will for the sake of her own interests protect them against Russia under any circumstances that may arise, and that they will, therefore, give little pains to address themselves to "the duties of good government and the task of reform."

A Pensylvania paper the other day announced that it knew of a man in the town who had not been sober for twenty-five years. Although no names were mentioned, the editor received no less than twenty letters the next day from different persons, each complaining that the paragraph had a direct personal meaning. Here is a field for Dr. Cameron's Habitual Drunkards Bill.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

COTTON AND MANCHESTER GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7, 6-35 P.M.

Cotton weak owing to slack trade in Manchester and advices of improved Egyptian crop. Several mills in Blackburn district are closing until trade revives.

There is a movement on foot to modify the terms for arrival of contracts for Surats.

Money hardening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote made his financial statement, announcing a deficit of £4,250,000, which he proposes to cover by Exchequer Bills extending over a period of three years.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S DEFICIT.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Commons have agreed to a Ministerial motion for the issue of £2,000,000 in Exchequer Bills immediately.

DIPLOMATIC CONGRATULATIONS.

A deputation representing fifteen hundred Conservative Societies yesterday presented Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury with an address of congratulation for having brought the Congress to a successful termination.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

Latest advices from Bosnia and Herzegovina state that constant skirmishes are taking place between the Austrian troops and the population along the Austrian line of advance, but that the Austrians in all cases have been successful.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.

The negotiations which have been going on for some time past between Germany and the Vatican have resulted in a favourable issue, Germany having agreed to reinstate the banished Catholic Clergy in Prussia and grant an amnesty for church offences. By the latter are meant all contravention and non-compliance with the famous May Laws.

DEBATE ON THE VALUE OF CYPRUS.

LONDON, August 7.

In yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons there was a debate of a desultory nature upon the value of the Island of Cyprus. Sir Stafford Northcote laid stress upon the strategical position of the Island and its usefulness as showing Turkey that reforms are possible if the country is properly administered. He could not state the plans that would be followed pending the receipt of Sir Garnet Wolseley's report on the place, and said that the Indian Contingent would return to India with the least possible delay, a garrison of 2,000 men being considered sufficient.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, August 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Agra, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here yesterday.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, August 7.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Venetia, with the outward English Mails of the 26th ultimo, sailed to-day for Bombay at 12 noon.

LONDON, Aug. 6th, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera	5 5-16

The Manchester Market has been steady owing to firmness of Cotton, but the demand is still on a small scale.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6 1½
8½ lbs. do.	7-3
40s. Mule Twist	10
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8 1-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81½
4½ per cent. do.	81½
5½ per cent. do.	88½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	111½
Bar Silver	52½

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 7.

CANNANORE, 5-45 p.m.—Weather wet; wind S.; thermometer max. 78; min. 72; W.B 77; barometer 29·69. Fall of rain 3 inches 98 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather wet; wind west 5; thermometer 77·8; barometer 29·779. Fall of rain 4 inches 56 cents.

MANGALORE, 6 p.m.—Weather stormy; wind S.S.W., N. W. Fall of rain 3 inches 80 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-20 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W.; thermometer 93; barometer 29·78.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.W light; thermometer 79. Fall of rain 2 inches 45 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered	74 4	81 5	80 53
August 6 Tuesday	0 48	......	......
7 Wednesday	......	0 70	0 47
Total	74 52	81 75	81 0
Fall up to 6th August 1877	47 53	......	......
„ „ 7th	......	37 4	43 28

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 3-32d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8 13-32d.	„
Credits,	3 „	1s. 8⅜d.	„
Documents,	3 „	1s. 8 13-32d.	„
France,	3 „	2·14	„

THE Municipal Corporation held an adjourned special meeting yesterday to consider the recommendation of the Town Council that a grant of Rs. 15,000 should be sanctioned immediately to enable the Municipal engineers to perform the preliminary work necessary to the carrying out of the first portion of the drainage scheme, viz—that portion the object of which is to remove the present abominable nuisance occasioned by discharging large quantities of sewage and night soil into the harbour, and which the Corporation unanimously resolved in March last should be completed by the 1st May 1879, before the opening of the new Prince's Dock. The resolution of the Government of India declining to make the loan, which had been forwarded by H. E. the Governor to the Municipal Commissioner, was read, together with a communication from Sir Richard Temple appealing to the Corporation loyally to carry out the scheme to which they have committed themselves. There were also read two interesting minutes by the Governor of Bombay and the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Chas. Staveley, which were submitted to the Government of India along with the application of the Municipality for the 60 lakhs loan for which they applied. The Chairman (Col. Hancock) stated that he did not see how the decision of the Government of India in regard to the loan affected the question of the sanction of Rs. 15,000 at present asked for, because that grant must be made in any case if the Corporation were at once to carry out their undertaking to divert the drainage from flowing into the harbour; and he moved "That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the payment of Rs. 15,000 from surplus cash balance to provide for the cost of establishment, purchase of instruments, and for contingent charges for the completion of contract drawings and specifications, &c., for the first portion of the Drainage Works." The Hon'ble Dossabhoy Framjee seconded the motion, and Mr. Kirkham spoke strongly in its support, placing plainly before the Corporation the obligation resting upon them to get rid of the Carnac Bunder outfall and its attendant evils with the least possible delay. There were two amendments proposed, one by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, to the effect that the question should be deferred until the Special Committee, appointed by the Corporation in March last, when it passed the resolution approving of the drainage scheme, shall have presented its report as to the ways and means of carrying out the whole scheme, and another, moved by Mr. Bomanjee Master, that the meeting should be adjourned and the papers circulated to the members, so as to give time for consideration; but the opposition met with few supporters, and the original resolution was carried by a large majority. Amongst those who spoke in favour of the grant being sanctioned was Mr. Ardasir Moos, who said the Corporation had made up their minds as to the absolute necessity of an improved drainage scheme being carried out, and it must be done, even though the cost should amount to a lakh or two more than was estimated. Another member (Mr. Freeborn) stated that he believed the Bank of Bombay had promised to lend the money required at less than 5 per cent., but the statement was not corroborated. A detailed report of the meeting will be published to-morrow.

CIRCULARS suggesting that all who are affected by the provisions of the Bombay License Act of 1878 should join in an emphatic protest against it, with a view to obtain either an amendment of the Act or its repeal, are now being circulated in Bombay in English, Mahratti, and Guzerathi.

WE have received from the Topographical Department a map of India compiled from the most recent topographical and revenue surveys based on the grand triangulation. It is one of the best maps of the country we have seen, and reflects the greatest credit on the Surveyor-General's office. Native States and British territory are clearly indicated by colours, and each railway line and road is sketched out, so that a more valuable map could scarcely be in the hands of a traveller.

THERE are some specimens of delightful simplicity in the last account of Tulsi published by the *Times of India*, whose special correspondent has apparently been basking to a wonderful extent in the sunshine of Sir Richard Temple's favour. "As he had not described the northern dam," Sir Richard was good enough to ask the correspondent to accompany him there. The pair then had a pleasant row of about three-quarters of a mile, during which the Governor seems to have revealed his soul once more upon his forest theories. The wooded hills "attracted the attention of the Governor as illustrating the problem he is now trying to solve in this Presidency; and he pointed out how the dense masses of forest all around were probably one cause of the unfortunately heavy fall of rain which has primarily led to the slip." "And" (adds the correspondent) "with a rainfall that has reached ninety inches by the end of July Sir Richard has certainly found a capital illustration of his pet theory." We fail to see what was revealed like a vision to the enraptured correspondent in Sir Richard's company. Perhaps the hills about Vehar had a good deal to do with the rainfall; so perhaps had the fact that nature annually pours down a great quantity of water in this part of the country about this time of the year, and does not seem to care a bit whether there are trees in the way or not. Thus in the Fort here we have had really as much rain as Vehar has had, and there are many more houses than trees in the Fort. Certainly there are not enough trees here to induce nature to make any special arrangements in her method of water supply.

WE regret to hear that cholera has broken out at Wanowrie barracks, Poona, and that several cases have lately taken place in the new buildings. Provost Sergeant Lowther, 2-11th Regiment, was attacked at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and died in five hours after. He has left a wife and five children.

A DARING theft was committed in the mail train which left Bangalore for Jollarpett on Friday night. An officer was travelling in the train and carried with him a courier bag containing Rs. 500. He seems to have used the bag as a pillow, and slept between Bangalore and Coopum. Shortly after leaving the latter station he missed the courier bag and its contents, and on the train arriving at Jollarpett he reported the circumstance to the Station Master. Just then the guards of the train observed a native jump out of one of the carriages, and make a bolt for it. They gave him chase immediately, but in the darkness and rain the man (who probably was the individual who stole the courier bag) made good his escape, and the unfortunate officer had to proceed to his destination minus his money.

THE death of Mr. G. B. Maconochie, Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpoor, is announced. The devotion with which he addressed himself to adjust the revenue administration of his district is said to account, in a great measure, for the disease that has now carried him off in the prime of life.

DR. TOWNSEND, the delegate of the Famine Commission to the North-West Provinces, in company with Dr. Planck, its Sanitary Commissioner, has completed his tour, and is expected to return to Simla immediately. He is said to have hit upon one or two local blots in famine administration in isolated cases, but his general report is decidedly satisfactory.

CAPTAIN N. C. MARTELLI will probably succeed the late Captain Burton as Political Agent at Bikaneer.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer* from Mirzapore as follows:—"We observed a curious phenomenon here which seems worth recording. Early on Friday morning huge quantities of fish of every description were seen coming to the surface all along both banks of the river gasping and dying. The people living near the sides flocked down and clubbed and secured very many. I noticed rohu, tengra, eels, hilsa, skates, piyasi, saoli, bachwa, and other fish which I could not identify. All the crabs came out and hung in clusters to the clay or lurked in the grass above the water level. In a like manner large eels in many places, leaving the water, lay like snakes along the edge, and were caught where the natives could obtain access to them. Before many hours all the fish susceptible to whatever influence was at work seem to have perished, and in the afternoon they rose to the surface and floated past in a state of decomposition. They were then chiefly hilsa, and in such quantities, that, having gone out in a canoe to amuse myself by catching crabs and eels, I was driven in by the perfume. On Saturday morning great numbers of fish, some of enormous size, floated past. I tried to induce the natives looking on to bring them ashore for manure. But as their fathers had never employed fish for such a purpose, they declined to innovate. The river is in high but not full flood. The water, probably on account of the prolonged drought, is intensely and abnormally turbid. It is to this peculiarity I attribute the death of the fish. The particles of earth held in suspense have impregnated the gills and stopped breathing. It would be interesting to know how far up-stream this phenomenon has been observed, and thus determine which of the affluents of the Ganges or Jumna has contributed the destructive element." In the Jumna shoals of dead fish have floated down. The river is very turbid.

WE understand that the Secretary of State has approved of the sanction given by the Government of India to the extension of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway from its present terminus in the cantonment at Benares, to the bank of the Ganges at Rajghat, a distance of about three miles. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 2,93,993. A portion of the grand trunk road is to be occupied by the extension.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer*—"Adverting to the recent death of Major-General McBean, who rose to the command of a British regiment within a few years after he enlisted, I remember two distinguished cavalry officers who rose to high command in their 21 years from date of enlistment. One was the lamented Brigadier-General Cureton, C. B., called the Murat of the British cavalry, who was killed in command of a division of cavalry at the battle of Ramnuggur; the other was Colonel Seager of the 8th Royal Irish Hussars, who was recently Quartermaster-General in Ireland, and who obtained the command of his regiment within a few months of 21 years from the day he enlisted. He was one of the gallant Six Hundred. A characteristic story is told of Brigadier-General Cureton. When in command of the 16th Lancers at Meerut, an officer of the regiment with more money than brains said to him one night at a mess dinner: 'Now, Colonel, you rose from the ranks, did you not?' 'Yes, I am proud to say, I did,' was the reply; 'and if *you* had been in the ranks, you are such a —— *fool you would have remained there.*'"

WITH singular prescience a writer in *Vanity Fair* makes the following remarks regarding an honour which has since been conferred upon Sir Arnold Kemball:—Another thing is now clear, which is that Sir Arnold Kemball, who had been ordered home specially to attend the expected Conference or Congress, was not taken to Berlin because he knew too much about Asia Minor and the vital importance of Kars, Batoum, and Ardahan. It was felt to be certain that he would remonstrate, even if he did not protest, against these fortresses being given up to Russia, and as Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury had already pledged themselves to give them up, they knew that Sir Arnold would only be a difficulty the more. He will no doubt be made a K.C.B., or even a G.C.B., in order to console him and, if possible, to keep him quiet.

THE forthcoming Part III. of the Oriental Series of Facsimiles issued by the Palæographical Society, under the editorship of Dr. W. Wright, Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, will contain a fine collection of Sanscrit, Arabic, Syriac, Hebrew, and Coptic plates. The Sanscrit portion consists of three plates, taken from dated MSS. brought from Nepaul.

IT is rumoured that a new volume of lyrical poems by Mr. Tennyson may be expected shortly to make its appearance.

Two important essays have appeared on the Zendavesta. One by M. C. de Harlez (the translator of the Avesta), is published in the last number of the *Journal Asiatique*, with the title 'Des Origines du Zoroastrisme.' The author rejects the comparative method of M. J. Darmesteter employed in his book, 'Ormuzd et Ahriman.' The second is by M. Barthelemy St.-Hilaire, published in the last number of the *Journal des Savants*. The latter is not yet finished.

Truth indicates the feelings of the times thus:—The Liberals say that if the General Election is deferred until next year, they are sure of a majority. They count upon the *quart d'heure de Rabelais*. I shall not be surprised if the Conservatives think it desirable to anticipate this *quart d'heure* by a dissolution before the end of the year.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank was held yesterday in the Bank's premises, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The Hon'ble Mr. Balfour, secretary, whom the chairman congratulated on his attainment to the responsible and important position of a member of the Legislative Council, read the notice convening the meeting as well as the directors' and auditors' reports. The chairman having addressed the shareholders at some length on the prominent features of the Bank's operations during the past half-year, resolutions were passed approving the statement of accounts and adopting the report. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy were re-elected directors; and Messrs. H. R. Cormack and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna were re-elected auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 750 for each audit. The best thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the directors and officers of the Bank for their able management of its affairs; and the proceedings were wound up with a vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair. A report of the proceedings will appear in another issue.

THE CONCERT TO-DAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I understand that enquiries have been made as to the object of the Concert to be given in the Town Hall to-morrow by the members of the Cathedral Choir. We expect little profit, and have not seriously thought of any other objects than the encouragement of the choristers and the pleasure of our audience. Should we, however, be pleasantly surprised and find ourselves in possession of any considerable balance, we shall most probably expend it in the purchase of new music, or, if we have more than enough for this, give a portion to the building fund of the Cathedral High School.—I am, &c.,

ALEX. G. LEWIS,
34, Marine Lines, Aug. 7. Garrison Chaplain.

THE GYMKHANA COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the report of the Gymkhana committee for the past half year it is stated that according to rule certain of the committee members retire by rotation, "but offer themselves for re-election;" I write to ask if the committee will kindly inform those of the members who were not at last night's meeting and therefore not able to obtain the information, directly as to when, where, and how this interesting ceremony takes place.

It was believed that the election of members was to have taken place last night, but apparently the souls of the present members of committee are above such.

August 7. TRIFLES.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—POLO AND HORSE RACING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think your correspondent "Justitia," who paints such a highly coloured picture of the sanguinary proceedings at Polo on the Esplanade, is most unjust in the insinuations which he levels at the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, actively engaged as it is in suppressing one of the worst evils of this city. As to Polo and horse racing, your correspondent should be aware that the law, both in England and India, permits the use of spurs, though the almost invariable result of their use in both sports is to draw blood.

With regard to your correspondent's remarks, and as to what he has read, of the class of persons prosecuted, I can only conclude that he is not a constant reader. If he were, he would not be ignorant of the fact that the Society's operations have been directed against persons quite as exalted as even Polo players. It is not long since that a case was reported in the newspapers in which some animals belonging to *the* most exalted personage in Bombay were seized by the Society's agents, and taken before a magistrate, and a conviction obtained. FAIR PLAY.

PROTESTANT CHILDREN IN ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of to-day "J. D. L." mentions the case of a parent who was refused admittance for his children into the Byculla and Scottish Schools (I presume he means the Scottish Orphanage), the latter pleading that there were no vacancies. A good plea one would suppose, for it shows that this institution is already doing all the good it can.

It rests with "J. D. L." and Protestant parents like the one mentioned, *when they are in good circumstances*, to extend the power of such institutions by subscribing liberally to their funds. They are almost entirely dependent on charity for their usefulness, as I believe the Roman Catholic institutions also are; the question is, whether Protestant parents would prefer, in the event of their children being left fatherless or motherless, to have them cared for and educated by their countrymen and co-religionists in right of the help they in time of health and prosperity have afforded to the children of others, or to have them run the risk of being led to "enrol themselves in the ranks of the Romish Church" in consequence of the "kind and prompt help" which leaves them dependent on the charity of (among others) people of the rank and nationality of their parent's cook, or now, alas! excommunicated Madrassee Christian butler.

August 6. B. E. T.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

KADRABAD, JALNA, August 4.

HAVING had a copious fall of rain up to date, the meadows and fields around Jalna have put on their robes of green once more after an arid appearance of two years. The sowing of *bajri* is now going on, and I am happy to say that some reductions have been made in the prices of grain since last week. There is unhappily no decrease in that dreadful scourge—cholera, which has been carrying off over 20 victims a day; there is, therefore, a great panic among the people.

The contract for grazing the grass meadow belonging to the cantonment was put up to auction a fortnight ago, and was bought by a Marwaree of the name of Dhanji Abad for Rs. 1,100. This man has generously allowed other people's cattle to graze on the meadow without charge, which is an act of true charity that the poor owners of cattle will appreciate.

AURANGABAD, July 31.

I AM sorry to say that cholera has not decreased in the city; the mortality from this cause is twenty-five to thirty on an average daily; in one day last week about 110 were registered. The so-called Municipality have now divided the city into four wards to prevent the disease spreading. The streets, lanes, and other places, like most native towns, are filthy and impregnated with disease. All the main roads and *maliks'* houses are clean, and to all appearance well looked after, but an eye to the localities of the poor should be the chief object of the Talukdars. The total number of deaths to date is set down at nine hundred from cholera. Will not H. E. Sir Salar Jung look to the precious lives of his subjects by insisting on the conservancy of a town being carried out?

The military cantonment is now free from cholera. The thanks of the public are due to all the regimental authorities for the stringent measures adopted by them in ordering all rank vegetation to be removed and houses to be white-washed. The conservancy of this town—not the city—is well worked by the Superintendent of Police. Will the Nizam's people over the way—a mile and a half from us—take a leaf from this station? The No. 2 Battery Artillery and the Cavalry, H. C., are still under canvas, and will remain there a few days longer, or till the station is ten clear days free from cholera. The average deaths from cholera may be set down at one-fourth the number of cases.

GOGO, August 2.

LIKE most other districts we are being favoured with abundance of rain. In some places, indeed, the crops are a little injured by the excessive moisture, but if we have a break of sunshine now, as to all appearance we are likely to have, they will soon recover and get vigorous again.

The scarcity which has prevailed in Kattiawar during the last nine months is now telling on the health of the people. Never, I believe, since the hospital was opened here, were there so many patients in regular attendance as at present. No doubt the cordiality, obliging disposition, and skill of the present medical gentleman in charge, Dr. Leahy, would to a certain extent account for a large attendance, but besides this disease is very prevalent in the whole surrounding district, so much so that the daily attendance numbers often 200 and sometimes more; whereas from 60 to 100 has been the usual number hitherto. Indeed, the dispensary (or Civil Hospital as the institution is called) has to be kept open from 6 a. m. to noon, and from 4 p. m. to dark every day, which certainly ought to keep the doctor and his single assistant from dying of *ennui*, the more especially as there are frequent calls on them to attend patients in their own houses. I regret to add that cholera has been prowling about for the last three months and carrying off many victims. It has been very serious in Bhownugger for a long time, and has lately deprived the Durbar of a very useful and most trustworthy official, Mr. Jyntilal Venilal. In Gogo itself there have never been more than 12 new cases in a day, the general number being three or four. It is matter of thankfulness that though altogether there have been between 50 and 60 cases, I think there have not been more than 12 or 15 deaths. The cases were all carefully treated as soon as reported. Indeed, there ought not to be any such thing as cholera in an open healthy place like Gogo, but travellers bring it with them, and the scavengers are far from being up to the mark in attention to the streets.

The day before yesterday no mail reached us, and we became alarmed for the safety of the mail boat between Dandy and Gogo, and the *Bombay Gazette in transitu*. Towards the evening yesterday *two* mails were handed in together, and along with the letters came the news that one of the boats—the one from Gogo to Dandy on the 31st ult.—had been lost. She had landed the mails and the passengers at the entrance of the creek at Dandy, when the strong waves dashed upon her, capsized and broke her, and left her a wreck on the shore. The sailors who were in her at the time managed to escape in safety, so that no lives were lost. This service is exceedingly well manned and well worked, and it is a great pity that even the comparatively small disaster of the loss of a boat should befall it. We are anxiously looking forward to the starting of the new steam ferry between Gogo and Dej in connexion with the promised new branch railway along the banks of the Nerbudda. This would put new sap into Gogo's withering leaf.

DARING ROBBERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 4.

A DARING case of house-breaking and theft took place here on the night of the 26th ultimo, the perpetrators being two police constables of the Poona District Police, assisted by two *gowlies*, who were hired for the occasion. It would appear that Mr. Cooverjee Ardaseer, the Government mail contractor, who resides at Kirkee, and who has his stables next to the Poona Hotel in the Civil lines in Camp, had an iron safe in his office, adjoining the stables, which contained on that evening Rs. 56, two new carriage lamps, 4 brass axle nuts, and a bundle of valuable documents and papers. The constables were frequently stationed near the premises, and, therefore, had frequent opportunities of scrutinizing them, and having completed their arrangements to carry out their purpose, they boldly set to work, and were successful; but as yet, nothing has transpired to show how they broke into the office, the windows of which are strongly barred, and the doors carefully locked. The whole four carried the iron safe to the Bandstand, a distance of about 500 yards from the office, from whence they got a shigram and had the safe conveyed to the house of the *gowlies*, near the Suddur Bazar. The safe was removed in a country cart the following night to the Fitzgerald Bridge near the Bund Gardens, one of the *gowlies* walking in front of the cart, the other sitting in the cart, and the two police peons walking behind with their faces muffled up. As soon as they reached the bridge, the safe was removed on to the parapet wall and the cart driver dismissed, after which the safe was thrown into the river. This is the clever way in which native constables do business in the mofussil. The loss being reported, Mr. Trenn, the Chief Inspector, put his detectives on the track; but the robbery was traced out by the dexterity displayed by Mr. William Smith, the chief constable of the camp police. The two *gowlies* whilst in charge of the police made open confession as to how the robbery was effected, which they repeated to Dr. Frazer, the Railway Magistrate, before whom the case is now pending. Divers have been employed to find the safe, which is at the bottom of the Mootta Moolla, but up to the present time their attempts have not succeeded.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Sunday, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. to-day.

STEALING UMBRELLAS.—A noted character, named Hurry Jewah, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee on four separate charges of theft of umbrellas belonging to four different parties. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of two years' hard labour.

FALSE WEIGHT.—A Hindoo shopkeeper, named Dhurrumsee Lowasjee, was fined Rs. 15 by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday for having in his possession a false weight without any satisfactory reason, he being a retail dealer.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo, named Mathadeen Bolah, was committed by Mr. C. P. Cooper to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Luximee, woman, on the 27th July last, by cutting off a portion of her nose with a knife. Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. The circumstances of the case are briefly these:—It appears that on the date in question, the prisoner discovered an intrigue between this woman, who was his kept mistress, and a man named Roodanum, when the prisoner with a knife cut off the tip of her nose and also inflicted a wound on the nose of the man. An alarm was raised which brought the police, when the prisoner was arrested, and the wounded persons were conveyed to the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital for medical treatment.

THE CHARGE OF PERJURY ARISING OUT OF MR. C. H. DEWEY'S CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Gill, barrister-at-law, with his client, Mr. C. H. Dewey, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper and filed an information against Luckumsey Poonsey, charging him, under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding in respect of a case whereof the present complainant was the defendant, and the present accused was the complainant, charging the former with receiving an illegal gratification as a public servant; also praying that a warrant may be issued against Luckumsey Poonsey for his apprehension, that he may be dealt with according to law; and further, that the complainant had obtained the permission of the High Court to prosecute the said accused on the above charge.

His Worship granted the application, and ordered a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the accused.

THE TULSI TUNNEL.

AT the close of the Corporation meeting yesterday the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Grant, said:—Gentlemen, I may mention that I went down to Tanna last evening and saw the Governor and Mr. Hart, Chief Engineer for Irrigation. They had just returned from the Tulsi works when I met them, and they were both very well satisfied with what they had seen. Mr. Hart has suggested nothing but what our Engineer (Mr. Walton) has been doing and is doing; and he told me that at the time they were leaving the dam, about five o'clock in the evening, the covering in of the tower was very nearly finished, and they expected that before dark it would be covered in. Unfortunately, I have not heard to-day what has been done, because, at the Governor's request, I came down here at once instead of going with him to Vehar; but Mr. Hart is perfectly satisfied that when it is covered in and the water ceases to go through the tunnel, there will be no further danger whatever. We are in that position now.

The announcement was received with applause.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 3rd August 1878.
Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	25,572	0	0
Merchandise	8,426	0	0
Other Receipts	100	0	0
Telegraph	442	0	0
Total Rs.	34,540	0	0

Corresponding week in June 1877.
Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	30,066	0	0
Merchandise	45,203	0	0
Other Receipts	10,000	0	0
Telegraph	632	0	0
Total Rs.	85,901	0	0
Decrease Rs.	51,361	0	0

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 6th August 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·608
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	78·2
Relative humidity of Air	·917
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·4
General Direction of Wind	SW, WSW, W, WNW, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	385
Fall of Rain	0·48
Total fall during the month	6·31
„ „ year	74·52
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th Aug.	0·12

"Is your husband in the lace line?" said one of the London ladies who took part in the festivities at Nottingham when the Prince of Wales visited Nottingham, to the wife of one of the heads of a County family. "No," she replied, "my husband is in the old squire line."—*Truth*.

A GOOD METHOD OF TRAPPING FLIES.—These creatures are a pest, and disturb one's temper. Take a tumbler half filled with soap water, place a paper cover on the tumbler with an aperture the size of a four anna piece. The inside of the paper cover saturate with treacle or jelly. This method will be successful in catching any number.

THE latest rumour is to the effect that arrangements have already been made for the erection of a theatre at Cyprus. Civilisation is to be forced upon that island at a marvellous rate. When it has become possessed of a few modern liquor saloons, a good gaol conducted on the English system, and a flourishing lunatic asylum, nothing will be left to be desired, and the Turks will be able to regard with awe and amazement the progress of British enterprise.

PHYSIOGNOMY.—The face is a great index. As people live, so they look. If all the world considered that, people would pay more respect to what they think and do. Not the grosser sentiments only, but selfishness and hypocrisy, all write their names there if habitually indulged in. Why sometimes I see folk in the street and in society who almost make me jump and cry out, "How dare you expose your indecent face to the people?" The preachers say that in the world of spirits every one will fear to have an evil thought, because all can see through and read each other. I believe we might make this a spirit world too, if we would try.—*Maitland*.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

IN addition to the short discussion about the land-slip at Tulsi, at the Town Council meeting on Tuesday, the following business was before the Council:—

THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE TRAMWAYS.

The Council further considered the voluminous papers, submitted by the Municipal Commissioner at Mr. Kirkham's request, showing the net effect of the contract between the Municipality and the Tramway Company.

Mr. Kirkham said the only thing the Council could do was to record the papers, which would be very valuable when Tramway questions came up in future. The chief thing brought to light in the information now placed before them was what he fancied most of the members of the Council had a strong suspicion of before, viz., that, financially speaking, the effect of the contract with the Municipality was rather more advantageous to the Company than to the Municipality. The income the Municipality derived from the Tramway Company in the shape of rent was Rs. 17,000 a year, and there was a saving in road repairs which was estimated by the Commissioner and Executive Engineer at Rs. 9,000 per annum. But unfortunately this saving on account of the road repairs undertaken by the Tramway Company had a very serious set-off, because, according to the Act, in consideration of the Company repairing the part of the road between the rails and a certain portion on each side of the rails, the Municipality remitted all the Municipal taxes which would otherwise have to be paid on the horses and carriages of the Tramway Company. The Tramway Company for very cogent reasons, no doubt, declined to furnish the Commissioner with the exact number of horses and carriages in their possession; but at a moderate estimate, he calculated the amount of taxation remitted at Rs. 20,000 per annum. So that on this particular item they certainly had the best of the bargain. There was a diminution since 1873, in the Municipal income derived from public vehicles, hackeries, carts, buggies, &c., of Rs. 10,000. He did not shut his eyes for a moment to the fact that the city derived very great advantage from the existence of the tramways, and they might set that against some little loss of Municipal revenue; but it was well that they should have the facts before them, so that in dealing with the Company they might know exactly what they were going upon. There was also the advantage of foreign capital being introduced into Bombay; he did not under-estimate that for a moment. The question arose,—what does all this lead to? It leads to this, that in dealing with the Tramway Company, while they should be strictly careful and honorable to observe the very letter of the law, there was no necessity from the slightest indulgence being shown, and the Commissioner, on behalf of the public, should keep the Company thoroughly up to their agreement, and see that they keep the roads in thorough repair, flush with the rails, so reducing the inevitable inconvenience they caused to a minimum. He must say he did not understand one act which the Municipal Executive had performed in regard to tramway extensions; they had granted the Girgaum extension without any condition whatever. He hoped the Town Council would have this point cleared up once and for all, for the future guidance of the Executive. According to the agreement and under the Act, as probably most of the members present were aware, the lines sanctioned were of two different kinds. The first three lines were sanctioned unconditionally, and the Municipality, in order to get possession of them at the end of 21 years, or the end of the agreement, would have to pay 21 years' purchase on the annual income, he believed, of the three preceding years; but another line was sanctioned with a particular proviso. In the case of the Abdool Rahmon Street line, it was stipulated—"Provided, however, that in case, after the expiration of one year, it shall be considered by Government necessary or expedient that the same shall be removed, they shall remove the track and restore and make good the street, * * * and shall not be entitled to claim any compensation in respect of such removal."

Sir F. Souter said that as he had read the proviso, if there was any objection it was to be made within one year from the time the line was laid, and that term had expired.

The Commissioner agreed with that view.

Mr. Kirkham said there was a doubt about it, and he had purposely raised the point in order that it might be cleared up. He took the proviso to mean that the Municipality gave the Tramway Company the line for one year certain, undertaking not to remove it within one year in order that the Company might recoup itself for the first expense within that year, and that a fair trial might be given; but that at any time after the expiration of one year the Government could order the line to be removed.

Sir F. Souter I hope your reading is correct, and I should certainly vote for its being taken up.

The Commissioner—They gave Government one year to make up their mind about it, and that time has passed.

Mr. Kirkham directed attention to section 14 of the Act which provided for additional extensions being sanctioned, and which said "in case Government should issue orders for the removal of the said track, or of any other track, the construction of which may have been sanctioned subject to similar provisions," &c. From this, it was clear that the framers of the Act contemplated the possibility of the Municipality granting subsequent extensions subject to the same provision which applied to the Abdool and Rahmon Street line; and it seemed to him that if ever a case required the application of that provision, it was the recently sanctioned extension along the Girgaum Road, one objection was that it was doubtful whether the street was broad enough to accommodate the tramway and give room for the ordinary traffic. He wished to ask the Executive why the provision was not enforced in the case of the Girgaum Road extension, which appeared just the case in which it ought to have been enforced.

The Commissioner said the Girgaum Road was in parts one of the widest in Bombay, and in every part it was much broader than Syed Abdool Rahmon Street. When an opportunity was given to the Council to widen it in a narrow part they had refused to do it out of spite.

Colonel Hancock hoped that expression would be withdrawn.

Mr. Kirkham had nothing more to say, except to move that the papers be recorded. He did not think it was necessary to do anything more now, because the matter had been practically taken up by the Corporation, and he thought the upshot of the discussions which had taken place would be that in future the Corporation would have control to some extent over future extensions.

The Chairman asked if Mr. Kirkham would move that legal opinion should be taken as to the interpretation to be put on the clause he had quoted regarding the power of Government over the Abdool Rahmon Street tramway.

Sir F. Souter thought that point was a very important one indeed. He considered himself that the tramway through Abdool Rahmon Street was a great nuisance now, and that hereafter it might become a greater nuisance. He would suggest that legal opinion be taken on the point.

Colonel Hancock agreed with Mr. Kirkham's view of the case, and he believed there was a Government resolution which would support it.

Sir F. Souter—Yes, there is a Government resolution stating that "Government are not prepared to give any orders on the subject of the removal at present."

Colonel Hancock said he did not know whether that was before the expiration of the first year or not.

The Chairman—Long afterwards.

The Chairman asked if it was true or not that the Commissioner had given orders to stop the cart traffic in Abdool Rahmon Street between the hours of 6 a.m. and 7 p.m., on account of the tramways.

Sir F. Souter said such an order could not be made except through the Police, and it had not been made in that way. He was perfectly certain that no order had been given prohibiting carts from passing through that street.

The Chairman read the following extract from the Tramway By-laws:—"Labour carts shall not use the portion of the street occupied by the tramway tracks except when necessary to cross the track, or when the other portion of the street is occupied. Two-wheeled carts when laden with materials which project more than 3 ft. beyond the cart shall not pass through the streets where a single line of tramway rails is laid, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Sir F. Souter said that was to meet the case of timber-laden carts. He had found it necessary to prohibit the carriage of long and heavy logs of timber through the streets during the day.

Colonel Hancock wished the tramways all prosperity. He thought they were a great institution and a useful one in Bombay [hear, hear]; but he agreed with Mr. Kirkham that the Council were bound to protect Municipal interests in every way in their power. He was sorry to hear a remark made by the Municipal Commissioner that the Town Council, from spite he thought was the expression, had declined to widen the Girgaum Road when they ought to have done it. He [Colonel Hancock] had had no hand in such a proceeding——

The Commissioner—You were not present.

Colonel Hancock [continuing]—and he thought no member of the Council would do so. If it was the case, he hoped the matter would be brought forward again and properly discussed. He thought there were cases in which extensions of the tramways should be sanctioned only on certain conditions and with certain provisions, and it was the duty of the Municipal Commissioner to bring matters fairly to the notice of Government in order that they might not sanction extensions of the tramways without providing for the due protection of the inhabitants of the streets. There were provisions which might fairly have been made in the case of the Girgaum Road extension. It was undoubtedly the duty of the Commissioner to consider every case of tramway extension most carefully, and to see that in providing for the convenience of the large section of the public who use the tramways, he did not sacrifice the interests of the minority who did not use them, and who possibly might be inconvenienced by their residences or shops being situated in the streets through which the lines passed. Further than that he had never contended, nor had he ever attempted to contend that the Municipality should attempt to evade their obligations under their agreement in any way whatever. Their agreement with the Tramway Company, be it bad or good, they must abide by [Hear, hear]. All he said was, let them take care that they had their just and due rights in the matter.

Mr. Rugoonath Khote did not think it was necessary to take legal opinion. The section appeared to him to be quite clear that Government had power at any time after the expiration of the first year, to order the removal of the Abdool Rahmon Street line; and the Government resolution on the subject went to confirm that rule.

Colonel Hancock also did not see that any legal opinion was required. He would merely record the papers, and let the discussion go for what it was worth.

Mr. Kirkham—Then I will merely move that the papers be recorded.

This course was adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. Pinkerton moved that the Council rules be altered by the addition of the following words to Rule 2, viz:—"But no proposition which has been rejected or not seconded shall be again brought before the Town Council for three months except by the unanimous consent of the Town Council."

The Chairman suggested that the word "unanimous" should be struck out.

Dr. Pinkerton substituted "by consent of three-fourths of the Town Council."

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy seconded the resolution.

Colonel Hancock opposed the resolution as unnecessary.

On being put to the vote, it was lost by four votes to three.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following piece of ground required for street improvement, viz:—3·83 square yards from Heerabai, wife of Dadabhoy Jamasjee, at the junction of Syed Abdool Rahmon Street and Parell Road, at Rs. 30 per square yard.

Sanction was given to the ordering out through Messrs. Laidlaw and Maclaren, Glasgow, of sluices for the Vehar Water Works to the value of Rs. 5,000, the amount entered in the budget for the current year. It was stated that the sluices could not be cast in Bombay.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 8-1-0 to the Collector of Tanna on account of charges due to his clerk for copying work in connection with the awards for land taken up for Tulsi Water Works, the amount to be debited to "Contingencies," Tulsi Water Works Loan.

A memorandum was submitted from the Commissioner, forwarding letter from the Assistant Engineer, No. 3,892 of 1878 B, stating that Mr. Jamsetjee Jamasjee Dhanadharoo refuses to accept the rate [Rs. 2 per yard] sanctioned by the Town Council for his ground at No. 3, Gowallia Tank Road, taken for street improvement and threatens to appeal to the Court, as his neighbour, Mr. Hormusjee Jeewajee Maistry, received compensation at the rate of Rs. 3 per square yard. The Council sanctioned the payment of Rs. 3 per square yard.

Reports of the Remission Assessment Sub-Committee were submitted on the following cases:—

Application for the taking of legal proceedings against Khuttree Hadjee Oomer Bin Hoossin *alias* Ahmed Aboo for recovery of rates due and to accrue due in respect of his property, House No. 122, Duncan Road Row; also against Mulaba Luximon Ghatti do, Houses No. 3, Byculla to Parell Road, Victoria Gardens and Nos. 6, 7, 12 A and 5, Bhendy Bazaar, or Mombadevi Street and Parell Road; and against Hussabai, daughter of Lalljee Sakha, in respect of rates due on account of her property, House No. 23 Old [26 New] Mirza Alli Mahomed Khan Street or Nagpada.

The Council decided that proceedings should be taken.

A memorandum was submitted from the Commissioner, forwarding a letter from the Health Officer, requesting the sanction of the Town Council to the filling in of the following low-lying swampy pieces of ground within the inhabited parts of the city:—

1. Behind Moos Buildings, Grant Road.
2. The ground to east of this belonging to Ladack Hajee.
3. The ground occupied as a woodyard on west side of new Methodist Church, Grant Road, north side.

3 A. Plot on north side of Overbridge, Grant Road, and west of Gilder Street.

4. The Hay Market, Kara Talao.
5. On the north side of Victoria Road.

The Commissioner recommended that if the Town Council were not prepared to accord sanction to the Health Officer's proposal without making a personal inspection of the above localities, the inspection should be made before the water accumulated at these spots had subsided.

The sanction asked for was given.

The Government Resolution No. 2207, dated 24th July, 1878, General Department, on the Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for 1877, was read and recorded.

A petition from residents of Aunut Rooshee's Oart, stating that, notwithstanding their application to the Municipal Commissioner and the Deputy Executive Engineer, asking for the lighting of their lane, the request has not as yet been complied with, was referred to the Commissioner for report.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a regular sitting of the Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Bayley, the presiding Commissioner, disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE DADABHOY JAMASJEE KAPADIA.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of the liquidator of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, said the insolvent got his discharge on the 20th February last, since when he had obtained a rule *nisi* for a final discharge in the nature of a certificate under section 60 of the Act. The learned counsel opposed the rule being made absolute on the ground that the insolvent was a graduate of the Grant Medical College, and not an apothecary who sells his own wares. He was a medical practitioner and traded on his own account.

The Commissioner.—Mr. Stead and Mr. Punnett are his only creditors for calls; and he seeks protection from the decrees obtained by them.

Mr. Starling submitted he was not a trader under section 60.

The insolvent's name was called out, but he did not appear.

The Commissioner remarked that the insolvent returned no assets whatever; he was not a trader; and the rule *nisi* was therefore discharged, with costs.

RE CURSETJEE EDULJEE MEHTA.

Mr. B. M. Wagle applied for an interim order. The creditors were all bankers and merchants, but none appeared to oppose. An interim order was granted with leave to amend the schedule.

RE MOTIBAI, WIDOW.

Mr. Abbas, on behalf of an opposing creditor, applied to have the case transferred to the list of opposed cases. The insolvent, who appeared in person, asked for time, as her friends were trying to effect a compromise. The Commissioner adjourned the case for a month, extending the interim order granted to insolvent.

RE DINSHAW COWASJEE JEWELLER.

Mr. Dhurundar applied for an interim order. A European creditor (Mr. E. Stamps, agent for Messrs. Walsha Lovett and Co.) appeared in person to oppose the application. The Commissioner told the creditor that, as he had filed no affidavit of opposition and claim, his Lordship was by the rules of the Court forbidden to hear him. He ought to have known the rules and to have gone to the office of the Clerk to file an affidavit. An interim order for three months was granted to the insolvent.

RE LUKHMIDASS NATHOO.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, said the petition was filed on the 8th ultimo, and he now applied for one month's time to file the schedule. The Official Assignee informed the Court that there were three cart-loads of books deposited in his office. The application was granted.

RE THAKERSEY KHETSEY.

Mr. B. M. Wagle, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The debts, the Commissioner observed, amounted to Rs. 31,000. An interim order for four months was granted.

RE MUDDON JUGONNATHJEE.

On the application of Mr. Dhurundar, leave was granted to this insolvent to amend his schedule.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day, discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow:—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Dalal, a broker, Rs. 1,685. Maglajee Bhomajee, a mason, Rs. 871. Alexander Barnes, Dock Master, Rs. 1,463. Nowrojee Muncherjee, Rs. 5,501. Narayen Munokjee, a carpenter, Rs. 316. Sultan bin Manek, a butcher, Rs. 3,094. Chand Land Mahomed, Rs. 1,263. Burjorjee Merwanjee Kurwana, a carpenter, Rs. 688. Shapurjee Jeewajee Choksey, Rs. 661. Rugbar Chite, a railway police peon, Rs. 450. Bhawoodin Fuzloodin Kulvekar, a servant, Rs. 595. Raghoo Bhickajee, a dealer in salt, Rs. 10,717. Ebrahim Chotu, a dealer in milk, Rs. 5,832. Ebrahim Yacoob, a bricklayer, Rs. 723.

PAY OF ORDINANCE MAJORS.

UNDER instructions from her Majesty's Government the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that all officers of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers promoted to the rank of Major under the Royal Warrants of 5th July 1872, and subsequently, will receive the pay and allowances of that rank as laid down in G. G. O. No. 71 of 1875, with retrospective effect from the date of promotion to the 31st March 1875.

2. Majors of Horse Artillery will draw (horse allowance being excluded) the difference between Rs. 503-0-4 their pay and command allowance Rs. 30, and Rs. 809-6-4, which includes command allowance Rs. 50,—that is Rs. 306-6-0 per mensem. They will also draw horse allowance for a fourth charger on a certificate that four chargers were actually kept up during the period for which the allowance is claimed.

3. Majors commanding field, heavy, garrison and mountain batteries, will draw the difference between, Rs. 463-10-0 their pay, and command allowance Rs. 30, and Rs. 759-3-0, which includes command allowance Rs. 50, that is Rs. 295-9-0 per mensem.

4. All Majors of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers not included in the above classification will draw the difference between the rate of pay which they drew under G. G. O. No. 841 of 1872, and that laid down in paragraphs 6 and 7 of G. G. O. No. 71 of 1875.

5. The amounts due will be subject to a deduction of Rs. 200 (*a*), Rs. 220 (*b*) and Rs. 70 (*c*) monthly, for officers (*a*) in receipt of contract allowances, (*b*) commanding heavy batteries, and (*c*) commanding garrison batteries, these last with effect from the 1st August 1872, the date on which they commenced drawing the increased command allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

6. The claims, with the exception of officers serving in the Public Works Department, whose arrears of pay will be adjusted under instructions in that Department, should be submitted to the Pay Examiner of the Presidency concerned for pre-audit.

7. The claims of officers now serving out of India will be submitted for check in this country as above, and then be forwarded through the Government of India for payment under instructions by the Secretary of State for India.

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30TH JULY.

IN Madras good general rain has fallen throughout the Ceded districts and Kurnool, the Northern Coast districts (in Godavery and Kistna it has been somewhat excessive) and on the West Coast; elsewhere the fall has been generally rather light, though not less than usual at this season of the year; prospects are reported to have improved. The total number on works was 127,023, and gratuitously relieved 74,969, a decrease of 7,331 and 1,801 on last week. Rain has fallen throughout Mysore, prospects are favourable and prices stationary; the total number on works for the week ending the 20th ultimo was 33,128, and gratuitously relieved 13,416, more by 223 and less by 179 than in the previous week. Copious rain is reported throughout the Bombay Presidency, except parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, and Kaladgi; unusually heavy rain has also fallen in Sind; prospects are everywhere favourable. Abundant rain has fallen in the Central Provinces, and prospects are good. In Berar continuous rain has somewhat retarded sowing operations. In Central India there has been a general fall of rain: prospects are excellent in Malwa, and much improved in Gwalior and Bundelkhand, though more rain is much needed in the latter tract. Good rain is reported from all parts of Rajputana, and prospects are favourable. In Bengal there has been general rain, more is needed in Chota Nagpore and parts of the Sonthal Pergunnahs; in the North-Eastern districts damage has been caused by floods, but a break appears now to have set in which will improve prospects. In Assam the rainfall has moderated during the week, and the floods are subsiding. A fair rainfall is now reported from British Burma, and prospects have much improved. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rainfall of the week has been light and partial, but more is believed, since to have fallen; rain is most required in Agra, Meerut, Sitapur and Jhansi. In the Punjab there has been good general rain, except at Delhi and Hissar, where more is much needed; agricultural prospects are generally good.

FRIDAY, the 12th July, witnessed one of the most interesting ceremonies ever seen in Penang, viz, the opening of a graving dock. There is no doubt the want of a dry dock has long been felt and we certainly wish success to the undertaking. The capacity of the dock is as follows; length 250 feet; width at narrowest part of entrance 40 feet, depth of water on the sill at H. W. Springs, 15 feet, at H. W. Neaps 11 feet. Although small, still it is sufficiently large to meet local requirements, and will take in almost any of the many sailing ships that come into this port year by year disabled by the gales they meet with in the Bay of Bengal; this being their favorite harbour of refuge.—*Penang Gazette.*

MR. A. WINGATE.—Mr. Wingate, the Famine Secretary, delivered over charge of his office on the afternoon of Thursday last to Mr. W. J. Cunningham. Before leaving office, Mr. Wingate took a kindly leave of his clerks, and promised to recommend them to the notice of Major Clarke, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. Mr. Wingate, accompanied by Messrs. Ozanne, and Davidson, Special Relief officers, left Bangalore on Thursday evening by train for Simla, where, we believe, they will give evidence before the Famine Commission. Mr. Wingate deserves well of the Government and the local public for the zeal he displayed in the crusade against the Famine. He takes with him the good wishes of every class of the community in Bangalore.—*Examiner.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette, July 19.*)

WHOEVER reads with an open and attentive mind the speeches delivered by Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury yesterday evening must come to the conclusion that even those statesmen themselves understand that the days of their "triumph" are over, and that they look henceforth to a period of distress and humiliation. Both speakers betrayed a thorough consciousness of failure in the past, and of a future pregnant with trouble; though different as the men are, of course the feeling was differently manifested. While the one—now near the end of a long career, but not so near but that he may witness the natural consequences of his policies and no-policies during the last three years—while the aged Premier, we say, spoke in a tone of apologetic despondency, the Foreign Secretary broke into a totally different style of discourse. The consciousness of failure, the prospect of disappointment, which sobered the one mind into something like gloom, stung the other into an exhibition of what in ordinary people would be called the coarsest insolence. When Lord Granville asked what the Government proposed to do with Cyprus, what were its qualities of soil and climate, Lord Salisbury told him to go home and study the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. When Lord Derby said—as in the present state of feeling in France he had better not have said—that at one time the Cabinet proposed not only to seize and occupy Cyprus, with or without the Sultan's permission, but to seize in like manner a point on the Syrian coast, Lord Salisbury flatly replied that the statement was untrue. And not only did he permit himself to go so far as that, but he deliberately compared the statements of his late colleague with those of the most infamous liar and prejurer known to English history. The Marquis said of the Earl—"Whenever my noble friend speaks he has a stock of revelations to make. This is the third time my noble friend has spoken since he left the Cabinet, and on each of these occasions we have had an instalment of the fatal tale. The same objection was made to Dr. Oates when he brought forward successive fragments of his disclosure. When taunted with the fact, his answer was that he did not know how much the public would endure." It is not easy to conceive of a state of mind which can account for such language as this, especially when we consider what the relations of the two men have been and are. The sting of which we have spoken hardly explains it, but that no doubt is the excuse he would offer if he supposed it necessary to offer any excuse at all. However, it is rather with the Premier's sober and even melancholy speech that we have to do; and when we have read it carefully we shall all agree that it is nothing but a series of apologies extending over particulars and leaving the main resulting facts of the war and the Congress unapproached. And even in making these apologies the Prime Minister finds himself obliged to resort to the language—now deprecating, now roseate—of the man who has a prospectus to draw up or a property to sell. The Congress has restored to the Sultan "upwards of 30,000 geographical square miles and two millions and a half of population"—under what conditions we know. If Sophia is given over to Russian Bulgaria, it is because the Turks pressed its acceptance on the reluctant Russians: the Ottoman commanders seem to think (apparently) that their line of defence would otherwise be inconsiderately strong, and their beautiful restored province too extensive. Varna has played an important part in warfare hitherto, but it is really an insignificant place—it is "only a roadstead." If the Turks objected to the cession of Bosnia to Austria it was because they did not understand their true interests. Rightly considered, Batoum is nothing of a port. "It will hold three considerable ships, and if it were packed like the London Docks it might hold six; but in that case the danger if the wind blew from the north would be immense." The acquisitions of Russia in Asia should be looked at from the point of population; and the population yielded to Russia in those regions amounts to only about 250,000 souls. And so forth, through the whole of a series of apologies almost pathetically trivial.

But on one part of his argument Lord Beaconsfield laid great stress. The point in his case which he was manifestly most concerned to establish was this: that the work to which her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries have lent a hand at Berlin is not properly described as "partition" of the Ottoman Empire. Now, it is not easy to understand the importance which Lord Beaconsfield attaches to the establishment of this proposition. It is true that the British Government have always made it a "principle" of their policy to oppose any such settlement or attempted settlement of the Eastern Question; but what then? After all it is only one of many stern "principles" which have all alike gone by the board within the last few months. Why should Lord Beaconsfield show more tenderness towards it than he showed to the principle of "European concert," as opposed to the policy of "separate understandings"? That he does so, however, is clear from the fact that the greater part of the time consumed by his speech—and almost the whole of the speaker's serious attention, were devoted to this single element of the case. Turkey, Lord Beaconsfield will have it, has not been partitioned; and this he attempts to show by reasoning which we are constrained to describe as so plainly futile that we doubt our right to trespass upon our readers' time in replying to it. For a country to lose provinces as the result of defeat in war is not, he declares, partition; nor is it necessarily so of course. All depends upon the circumstances under which its territory is taken and the persons to whom it is allotted; but when Lord Beaconsfield appeals to the losses of other Powers after previous wars, and in particular to the losses of France after the war of 1870, we fell something like amazement that so experienced a debater should have resorted to an analogy so fatal to his contention. The parallel holds good for no single result of the Russo-Turkish war save that of the cession to Russia of those portions of Ottoman territory which she had conquered and of which she was in actual possession. Kars and Ardahan and their environs pass to the Czar in the same way and by the same title as and by which Alsace and Lorraine were added to the German Empire. If the annexation of these provinces may be described, in the phrase for which Lord Beaconsfield contended as a "re-distribution" of French territory, so the cession to Russia of Kars, Ardahan, and her other conquests may be described as a re-distribution of Turkish territory. But no other of the territorial losses to which Turkey has been compelled to submit can be so described without lumping together half a dozen totally different transactions under the same name. Can the additions to Servia to Montenegro and to Greece be treated as transactions identical in character with the cession of the Armenian strongholds, or of Alsace-Lorraine? Can the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria be so treated—provinces over which the war has never passed, annexed by a Power who took no part in the war, and provinces too, which, as we are now told on the authority of Lord Derby, who had the best means of knowing, were marked out for spoil in the original engagement between the three Emperors some years ago? Like question might be asked with regard to Cyprus and Bulgaria, and the autonomous Roumelia, but it is needless to pursue the inquiry further. To make Lord Beaconsfield's anology hold water, he should have been able to say that Germany, after obtaining Alsace and Lorraine for herself, extended the limits of Belgium at the expense of France, gave back Savoy and Nice to Italy, and established an "autonomous province" within the exterior lines of French defence; and that thereupon England stepped in and compelled France to give her Corsica.

But what of the most anxious subject of the Anglo-Turkish Convention? To-day we shall only ask our readers to look themselves to what Lord Beaconsfield had to say on that matter. If we are not mistaken they will find in it an aggravation of their worst fears. "We have entered into an alliance—a defensive alliance—with Turkey to guard her against any further attack from Russia. We believe that the result of the Convention will be order and tranquillity. We are told that we are undertaking great responsibilities. Form those responsibilities, we do not shrink. I am sure there will be no jealousy between England and France upon this subject. I am told that it was expected that I should in detail lay before the House the system by which all those results, which years may bring about, are instantly to be acquired. I am prepared to do nothing of the kind. We must act with considerable caution. We are acting with a Power, let me remind the House, which is an independent Power—the Sultan—and we can decide nothing but with his consent and sanction. We have been in communication with that Prince, who has other things to think about besides Asia Minor. The time will come—and I hope it is not distant—when my noble friend may be able to communicate to the House details of these matters, which will be most interesting. But we must protest against being forced into statements on matters of importance which are necessarily still immature." This is the substance of Lord Beaconsfield's communications on this subject, told in his own words; and a most portentous story it is. The substance of it is that French and Italian jealousies on the one hand, and the sovereign dignity of the Sultan on the other, paralyze the hope that the Convention will be anything better than what it must be without large rights of control in Asiatic Turkey—an unguarded and uncompensated peril.

ENGLAND AND THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 8.

Earl GRANVILLE—I beg to convey to the noble earl (Beaconsfield) as I am sure I may do, the congratulations of the House on his return to this country—as we have seen from the long speech to which we have listened—with unimpaired strength. Your lordships will not expect me to go with great detail into the Treaty of Berlin, the protocols of which have just been laid on the table. It is not necessary for me to do so, because your lordships will observe in the very detailed and elaborate account which the noble earl has given of the treaty, his arguments were almost exclusively directed to his own followers, who were certainly not illiberal critics in his absence from this House. I wish merely to look at the general character of that treaty, and see how it accords with the views I myself entertain. The views I have entertained, ever since it was clear that the misgovernment of the Porte was a source not only of scandal to humanity, but of serious danger to Europe, were that the duty lay upon concerted Europe to rescue its Christian subjects from the misgovernment and oppression under which they lay. Now, I must say when once you agree upon the partition of Turkey—and I use that word notwithstanding what has fallen from the noble earl—(hear, hear)—because he ingeniously argued against partition and for partition, coming to the conclusion, as far as I could make out, that Turkey was in a flourishing condition, on the principle that the spendthrift who has got rid of the great portion of the paternal acres argues that he is able at last to place his property within a ring fence—[laughter]—when you agreed to sanction partition—of which I do not complain—I think it is matter of regret that you should have treated as you have done the Greek nation, which is decidedly the most intelligent nation in the East. The Greeks complain that our Government has misled them. I do not say that there is the slightest foundation for that, but I must say when I read the report of the speech of the noble

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and his advice to them was to be patient. I thought they would say, "That is exactly the advice you gave us during the war, and it is by following that advice that we are now placed in a position less favourable than we otherwise would have been." [Cheers.] With regard to the decisions of the Congress, although I think some of the measures which were taken through jealousy of Russia will rather defeat themselves and assist her in increasing and propagating her influence in the East, I think the mere fact of some 10,000,000 of Slav Christians being withdrawn from the dominion of the Porte is a great advance—[hear, hear]—and one at which I greatly rejoice. I feel it must have been satisfactory to the noble marquis the Foreign Secretary that the general character of the Treaty was in favour of them; but I own I was surprised at the satisfaction which the noble earl the Prime Minister expressed at his share in the transaction; for at the last moment, rightly or wrongly, as I have understood it, his principle has been the *status quo* and the independence of the Turkish Empire. (Hear, hear.) I can hardly conceive anything but a stern sense of duty should have brought him to agree to the secret memorandum between the noble Marquis and Count Schouvaloff, which appears to have been carried out with good faith by both parties, and it must have been with pain and regret—though he did not acknowledge it—that he signed the Treaty of Berlin, though the pen with which he did it was tipped with silver and was taken from an eagle's wing. (Cheers.) I am glad to hear that some impressions which have been prevalent have been entire errors. I do not, however, place the enormous value which the noble earl does on the permission to Turkey to garrison the Balkans. Nothing could be more true than that defence does not depend upon material strength, but upon men; but I suspect it is doubtful whether bankrupt Turkey has not been placed in increased difficulties by being allowed to garrison the Balkan ranges between two populations sympathising with one another, and bitterly hostile to Turkey. He seems to think the difficulty has been entirely swept away by calling them Eastern Roumelians instead of Southern Bulgarians—(hear, hear)—but I own I have not the same confidence in the efficacy of a change of name. There are other questions about one of which in particular I was surprised nothing was said, because it has excited as much criticism as any other—and that is the retrocession of Bessarabia. I think the Government were quite right, as far as they could do it with fairness to other countries to enter into confidential relations with the Russian Government, in order to enable them to come to a peaceful result in Congress, but I think it was inconsistent with the openness which generally characterises our diplomacy that there should be arrangements to pay something like parts in a comedy when the Congress had met. In regard to Bessarabia, it was arranged that as Russia said she must have it, we should, for the sake of our reputation, go through the form of making the strongest possible objection to it, our objections being, however, of a perfectly platonic character and meant to have no effect whatever. [Hear, hear.] I own also, I was surprised when in speaking about Batoum, the noble earl asked what could we do when the Congress had settled not to take Batoum from Russia; the fact being that the Congress decided to leave Batoum with Russia because England had previously agreed with Russia that such should be the case, and that we would not resist it with anything but words. [Hear, hear.] I really cannot understand how this Treaty of Berlin can be considered in any other light than giving Russia all that she really wished or ever expected to get—("No, no," and "hear, hear")—and it is still more difficult for me to understand how the noble earl claims as a result the independence of Turkey at this moment. The noble earl boasted that he has retained six millions of inhabitants in European Turkey, but he has just told us that a very large portion of them were the Greek subjects of the Porte, and they are more dissatisfied at this moment than they have previously been with Turkish rule. The noble marquis has written a despatch explaining, and the Foreign Office issued a map illustrating the advantages which had been secured. The parts recovered from the Treaty of San Stefano are coloured in the brightest tints, and we are told it is under the direct military and political administration of the Porte. By referring to the other portions of the map one finds that Bosnia and Herzegovina have been left absolutely untouched. As to Batoum, although that port has now been described by the noble earl as insignificant, I cannot but think that greater importance has been attached to it hitherto. There is one point on which the noble earl has taken great credit, and that is with regard to the indemnity. It is quite true that Russia will not be able to interfere with the loans which have been guaranteed, but I do not see anything to prevent her exercising pressure on Turkey in a general way. The next question is one which was entirely passed over by the noble earl. The Government have laid on the table a copy of the convention between Turkey and England, and we are told that that convention has not only been signed, but ratified; therefore, I am astonished at the perfect silence which the noble earl has observed as to any advantage under its terms which will be gained by this country. Under the treaty we get Cyprus, and obtain from the Porte a promise to introduce reforms to be agreed upon between the two Governments. In return for this, protection is to be afforded to the Christian and other subjects in Asiatic Turkey, and a pledge is given to defend Turkey against any further advance by Russia in Asia. We have had discussions in both Houses with regard to the constitutional point involved in the removal of the Indian troops to Malta, without the previous consent of Parliament, I will not open that subject again, but the legal argument of the Government on that occasion reduced to a minimum the control of Parliament over the number of troops to be employed by the Crown. When the question was under discussion the noble earl told the House that the observance of secrecy was so urgent that he could not inform us what was the object of bringing the troops over. Will it be possible for us to be told the secret now? If the object was only that the troops should take peaceful possession of Cyprus, what was the reason why Parliament was not taken into the confidence of the Government in the same manner as when the reserves were called out and other military preparations had been decided upon? It seems to me that the proviso in the convention respecting the return of Cyprus to Turkey in a certain event is perfectly illusory, and that the cession of Cyprus is an absolute cession of a portion of the Ottoman dominions to Great Britain. Nobody rejoices more than I do at the extension and development of British power, and nobody will more readily admit that a legitimate method of extending that power is the establishment of naval stations; but I have yet to learn that we necessarily increase our strength by extending our territory, that we add to our power by increasing our vulnerable points, or that we add to our military strength by disseminating our small army over more points than are absolutely essential. We ought to have further information respecting Cyprus. It has reached me on good authority that the air of the island is bad, and that the water is not only bad but scarce. I also understand that there are no harbours, but only open roadsteads, which it is difficult to gain access to. The population has been variously estimated at 60,000, 110,000, and 180,000, and I very much doubt whether any person in the world has any notion how many people died in the island last year. Therefore it is difficult to estimate by what process of reasoning the noble duke, the other evening, arrived at the death rate, which he represented as being considerably less than the average in Europe, or even in England. I wish to be informed whether the Government contemplate the construction of public works, or the formation of a harbour. I am quite ready to admit that Cyprus is an interesting island, but I fear that the responsibility which we have undertaken is too great. Cyprus is further from the Dardanelles than is Malta, where we have everything to hand in the event of troubles arising. Therefore, even if the place were got into proper order by the construction of public works and the formation of a harbour, it would seem to be perfectly useless to send troops from there to defend Turkey against operations by Russia in Asia. I wish to know whether the noble marquis will tell us anything about the Euphrates Valley Railway, and whether he thinks, if it was constructed, it would be of the slightest commercial value; and I should further like to know whether her Majesty's Government entertain the idea, either by guarantee or by constructing the work themselves, to make a railway of some 900 miles in length. There is another use of Cyprus which has been suggested to me by certain friends of mine, and that is that it is to defend the Suez Canal. Now, that is a matter of the greatest importance, but I should like to know who are the persons who are likely to attack the Suez Canal, and if it is attacked, do you think your defence of it will be improved because you have got a naval station, which, in the opinion of most of those I have spoken to, is a bad one? Why, instead of improving your defence of the Suez Canal by taking Cyprus, you have damaged, because you have deeply wounded the Powers of the Mediterranean. But I now come to a very much more important question than the taking of Cyprus, and that is the promise which has been obtained from Turkey as regards reforms. Now, the treaty is perfectly unintelligible on this subject, and I hope the noble marquis will give us some further explanation of the policy of her Majesty's Government. If we are to continue to place confidence in the Porte, I think that is a mere sham. The reforms are not specified, and when they are I should like to know by whom they are to be carried out, because in Turkey there is scarcely an official whom you would be able to trust with the duty. If it is to be done by consuls do you imagine Turkey will give up her inveterate habit of playing one Power against another, and that she will not intrigue with the consuls of Russia and Italy? I believe there is no greater fallacy than to argue upon the analogy which exists between our government in India and our possible Government of the Asiatic provinces of Turkey. I trust God may grant that this country may long continue in peace and prosperity, but it is impossible to say we shall never have wars and never have what is almost as bad, alarms of ware. It is possible that our relations may become unsettled with Germany, with France, or the United States, or there might be an insurrection in India, or we might even have some financial and political difficulties in this country. Well, though Russia might remain quiet during our prosperity, yet that might not be the case should any of those things happen to which I have just referred, and therefore I say that her Majesty's Government have no right to place upon their successors a responsibility which they ought not to bear. I was talking the other day to a friend of mine, intimately acquainted with the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, and we agreed that neither of those two great men or even Lord Palmerston or Lord Clarendon, would have entered into such a guarantee. In the course of conversation it was suggested that perhaps Lord Ellenborough might have done it. When I got home I looked at some of his speeches, and it happened that almost the first passage I came across was one which entirely proved the absolute injustice of the posthumous attack which had been made upon his good sense. With regard to the Armenians, I am very glad to see that the Treaty of Berlin provides for concerted action on the part of Europe. If, as you state, the Turkish Government cannot govern its Asiatic subjects, it is perfectly idle for you to imagine that you can patch up Turkey in any way whatever. Canning, two years before his death, boasted that he had brought a new world into existence to redress the balance of the old. Mr. Canning did not see any material benefits to England in a Spanish soil, and he incurred no responsibilities. The other day a noble friend of mine now at the table—the father of a Cabinet Minister—made an eloquent and touching appeal to his House to support her Majesty's plenipotentiaries in the task before them at Berlin. He hoped that the peace would be a 30 years peace, and that it might have the advantage of decreasing the augmenting armies raised for war. Considering the irritation of the Western maritime Powers, and the entangled engagement in which you have entered, the man must be very sanguine who can count on 30, or 20, or even 10 years of peace. As to the decrease of armies, we have certainly set a bad example by augmenting those forces which the Prime Minister when in Opposition called "bloated armaments." I remember, but perhaps the noble earl himself has forgotten it, a violent but unfounded attack which the noble earl, then Mr. Disraeli, made some 20 years ago against the Government of that day. He said that Lord Palmerston having no domestic policy sought by his foreign policy to divert the attention of people at home from internal affairs. He said the policy of Lord Palmerston was turbulent abroad, in order that he might be left quiet and unassailed at home. He achieved the results of this system, which he said was the motive power of Lord Palmerston, by increased expenditure, enlarged taxes, and neglect of international reforms. I do not want to say a word against the noble lord himself. It is not my habit to attribute motives to my political opponents, but I must say it is very difficult to resist the impression that, her Majesty's Government having agreed wisely and sensibly, as I think, to a treaty not unreasonable or unfair in itself, but which was decidely unpopular among the followers of the Government in this country, endeavoured to regain popularity by imposing upon the people of this country, without their knowledge and without their sanction, a heavy and impracticable engagement, which, if executed at all, would be embarrassing and entangling. [Cheers.]

Lord DERBY—I think I ought not to apologise for offering a few remarks on the subject of the treaty. I do not often or willingly address your lordships, but, considering the connection which I had with these negotiations in the early stage of them, I believe I may be permitted to say a few words now; and, looking at the enormous importance of the question, in the future of our country, I should be ashamed of myself if I did not endeavour to view those results impartially and fairly, not unduly biased on the one hand by the question of political connection, and assuredly not influenced by the recollection of recent political differences. There is one thing upon which I can heartily and sincerely congratulate the Cabinet and the House. Whatever may be the merits or the defects of these arrangements, there is one thing in which almost all will agree—that they have prevented war. (Cheers.) I congratulate the Government upon that, because I am compelled to adhere to the opinion which I expressed in this House some three months ago, that if the decision which had been taken by the Cabinet at the time when I quitted office had been persevered in, the danger was very great that we should have been involved in that result. (Opposition cheers.) So far as the European part of this treaty is concerned, I am bound to say that, taking it as a whole, and looking into all the difficulties of the situation, I do not think there is much with which any one can reasonably find fault. (Cheers.) I have heard great complaints as to our having allowed the retrocession of Bessarabia. If all the rest of Europe chose to acquiesce in an act of injustice which was not one which touched any English interest, or which involved any special English responsibility, I do not think it is our business to stand out against it. There can be no doubt of this, that the Russian Government has acted ungratefully. They have converted a devoted and submissive ally into an enemy. In so doing they have given proof of that which I have long observed, that Russian diplomacy is not so preternaturally astute as we are apt to suppose, but is very often governed by personal caprice. The Roumanians had no grievance of their own. They went into this war as a matter of speculation, intending to make a good thing out of it. If in the result there was loss instead of gain, the Roumanian Government has only itself to thank. Nor do I think any charge can be justly brought against the Cabinet in regard to the disappointed expectations of Greece. I have no doubt the Greeks expected more than they got, but so far as I am aware they have no ground to cry out of any breach of faith. I think it would have been better when this remodelling of the Turkish Empire was once taken in hand if the opportunity had been taken by settling a question which you will never settle in any way but one—allowing the Cretans to obtain their hopes. The island costs in garrisons infinitely more than the revenue which it produces, and whatever plans of local autonomy may be introduced, I do not think that you will put an end to agitation or disturbance there until annexation with Greece is carried out. Again, with regard to the cession of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria I think the defence which my noble friend made on that point is conclusive. The Porte was not in a position to regain those provinces, and considering the anarchy which prevails the Porte could not govern them. Therefore, there was no alternative but for Austria to take possession of them. However, I did not quite follow the reasoning of my noble friend, when he said that we resisted the policy of partition. I do not know what other name to give it—we give some portion of Turkey to Servia and Montenegro, two provinces go to Austria, we take an island for ourselves—(Opposition laughter)—and we give some portion of Armenia to Russia, not to mention Roumania. This is a proceeding I never heard described by any other name than partition. (Cheers.) This, however, is a mere matter of diplomacy, but I do not believe that the cession of any of those provinces could have been prevented by the British representatives. Yet we well know that the transfer of those two provinces was part of the original engagement between the three Emperors some five years ago. But I come now to the larger question—the settlement of the question of Bulgaria. When the boundary, as defined, was known in this country, it was regarded as a great victory of English over Russian diplomacy. I should be very glad to treat it as such as showing that English diplomacy should ever be successful. Nominally, no doubt, we have obtained the boundary of the Balkans as the boundary on the map of Bulgaria, but the question is whether we have not retained it on such terms as to make it for defensive purposes practically useless. Bulgaria, too, is almost exclusively Slav—it is too small to stand on its own legs, and must lean on others. What have we done? We have given to Bulgaria what is virtually self-government. South of the Balkans there is local autonomy, or, at least semi-independence—a population exactly similar, speaking the same language and professing the same religion. Speaking of this my noble friend said: "We did not choose to call it Southern Bulgaria, because there were two Bulgarians." I do not see how we could avoid the difficulty—the difficulty with a population similarly situated, and who, judging by precedent, will take the earliest opportunity with those north of the Balkans to gain their independence. You may keep a man quiet if you tie both his arms, but if you allow one to be free he will be sure to use it to gain the liberty of the other. Whether you call this Roumelia or South Bulgaria, there will be perpetual intercourse between the two people, and you cannot prevent them coming to an understanding with one another, and neither diplomacy nor Turkish forces will keep them apart. I do not dispute the gallantry of the Turks—no one does—but the question is whether, considering the limited military forces which Turkey can now command, whether, with an open war on the north and insurrection to the south, Turkey can occupy the line of the Balkans, or whether she will not be likely to find herself caught in a trap. The balance of advantages undoubtedly preponderate in favour of the arrangements sanctioned by the Congress over that of the Russian Treaty; but the advantages are not all, or absolutely, on one side. When I come to read the despatch of my noble friend (the Marquis of Salisbury) it seems to me a rather bold assertion to claim to have restored two-thirds of the territory to the Turks. As a whole, however, I do not find fault with the arrangement if you regard it as what it is, namely, a temporary and provisional arrangement—a final and permanent settlement it is not—and it seems to me idle to speak of it as having imposed an effective barrier to the extension of Russian influence. Such as it is, it gives us rest and breathing time, which is not an inconsiderable advantage. As far as the European portion of the arrangement is concerned, it appears to me unimportant. The great matter for us to consider is as to that which affects Asia. There are two branches upon the subject—one is the annexion of the island of Cyprus, and the other the consideration given to the Anglo-Turkish agreement. As to the first part, I readily admit that there is the widest possible difference between the plan as originally decided and that which has been carried out. Three months ago, when I quitted the Cabinet, it was on account of the decisions then taken, that it was necessary to secure a naval on the Eastern portion of the Mediterranean, whether with or without the consent of the Sultan, and that it was necessary to send out from England an expedition for that purpose. I quite admit that a part of the arrangement was that we should make full compensation to the Porte for any port we might take. Now, my lords, I will not argue in detail against the scheme, but so far as regards its most objectionable features, I can only say that I cannot reconcile it to my conscience, either as a matter of justice or policy, to be a party in time of peace, and without the consent of the Sultan, to the seizure of a portion of his territory by a friendly Power. (Opposition cheers.) Nothing, to my mind, except absolute necessity could justify such an event, and no such necessity was either alleged or could be proved. My lords, I believe if that step had been taken when it was first determined upon, I believe it would have startled all Europe. It would undoubtedly have thrown Turkey into the arms of Russia, and brought about precisely the complications which for months before we had been doing our utmost to avert, and which my noble friend claimed credit for us for our efforts in averting. Undoubtedly, too, it would have been followed by a Russian army entering Constantinople. It is more than three months since I expressed the fear which, judging from subsequent events, does not seem to have been unfounded, that the Government were not merely drifting but rushing into war. I endeavoured at that time to induce the Government to reconsider their decision, and I am heartily glad that that unfortunate resolution was modified. My lords, I need hardly say that my lips were closed on this subject so long as the negotiations were going on. [Hear, hear.] I have heard the most extravagant and improbable reasons given out of doors for my retirement, but now that the matter is settled, and no harm can be done by stating what is an historical fact, I thought it was due to myself and your lordships to avail myself of the discretion given to me—as it is always given to an outgoing Minister—to state what really happened. [Hear, hear.] My lords, as the occupation has now taken place with the consent of the Sultan, no doubt the great objection which I entertained is largely met. But as matters stand I do not think the proceeding is one upon which we are entitled to congratulate ourselves. (Hear, hear.) In the first place I doubt whether a new naval station is really required. (Opposition cheers.) We have Malta within two days' sail, and I know it is the opinion of many persons that half the money required for this new station expended at Malta would have been of greatly more practical use. (Hear, hear.) We must now either keep up this new station at enormous expense or starve all our stations in the Mediterranean. It is admitted there are no harbours and only roadsteads at Cyprus. There are various opinions as to the climate, but this much is admitted, that at some periods of the year it is very unhealthy. The principal object given for selecting Cyprus is, I am given to understand, that it commands the line of the projected Euphrates Valley Railway. I have looked into the matter and I have certainly satisfied my mind that a more hopelessly unremunerative undertaking never was set on foot even by British speculators at the expense of British capitalists. I believe that without a guarantee from the English or Indian Governments, or both, it would be impossible to make the line pay, and such a guarantee would be a dead loss to either one exchequer or the other. Cyprus is valuable, we are told, as a means of defence for Constantinople and the Suez Canal. As regards Constantinople, the distance is too great to make the island of any practical value in that respect. As regards the Suez Canal, no doubt it is more convenient, and no doubt the protection of the Suez Canal is a matter of primary importance, but I do not know who is threatening the Suez Canal. It is not likely to be threatened by sea so long as we are in the Mediterranean, and the mere fact that Russia has got as far as Batoum does not satisfy me that she is in any necessarily threatening proximity to us. (Opposition cheers.) As to the value of the island to us, one thing is certain, that it will involve us for many years in a very considerable expense. It is not practicable, owing to the heat, for English settlers. It will, no doubt, under our administration, become a populous and prosperous community; but it will be a Greek community, and not an English one. What if at the end of a generation—if our protection should be required so long—we have the experience of the Ionian Islands to enable us to form an idea of what would happen at the end—namely, that in these islands upon which we expended large sums, and whose material prosperity we fostered in every way, and whose people, so far as administration was concerned, had nothing to complain of—we found, when we had done all this that one and all asked nothing from us except to take ourselves away. (Opposition cheers.) That may or may not be the case; but so long as ninetenths, and even ninety-nine hundredths of the soil of the British colonies is undeveloped, I don't see how we are going to be materially enriched by the acquisition of an island 2,000 miles away from home, where English labourers cannot work, and which is about that size of Yorkshire. I never heard we were much the richer for having the Ionian Islands, or that we became poorer when we gave them up. But the question of Cyprus is really a small one compared with that which it involves, and the price which we are to pay for it—for it appears that we have given a guarantee, an absolute and single handed guarantee, to protect the Asiatic provinces of Turkey. (Opposition cheers.) Now, my lords, I have always held that guarantees are about the most dangerous instruments that you can have to deal with. (Hear, hear.) Guarantees are very seductive. They involve no present expense, and no absolute certainty of expense of trouble in the future. But a guarantee such as we have given is in the nature of a speculation. The pledge you have given may be claimed at an inconvenient time for you to redeem it. You are exposed to the risk of not being able to fulfil it, and I need not go back farther than the history of the last two years to show the inconvenience of such a state of things. Nineteenths of the people who wrote and talked on the subject thought that a guarantee existed under the Treaty of 1856 which we might have been called upon to fulfil in defending Turkey. Suppose the wording of the Treaty of 1856 had been a little more stringent, what would have been the case? An armed intervention in favour of Turkey would have been impossible owing to the state of public opinion. You must either hold yourself ready to go into a war utterly repugnant to the feelings and opinions of this country or you must contemplate the possibility in certain circumstances of being obliged to say you cannot fulfil your bargain. (Hear, hear.) I hardly know which of these alternatives is the least agreeable. Look at the matter from another point of view. It may, no doubt, be argued that it will always be our interest to defend Asiatic Turkey, and that, therefore, we have bound ourselves to nothing but what we should be ready to do. But in that case, I say, Why tie your hands? Either the Porte would not place confidence in our promises of protection—and there were many reasons why it should not do so—or it would, and the obvious result of that would be that a country already bankrupt, and with its people starving, would not fight on its own behalf, would not spend what little money it had, except where it could not help it, on military preparations, but that its rulers would still waste and enjoy its means, neglecting its forces as they have hitherto done, because they believe we are pledged to make good their deficiencies. (Hear, hear.) The Turks have not shown much forethought at any time, but I cannot conceive anything which is likely to be more destructive of any which they have. This question of the effect of a guarantee of Turkey seems to me to go very much deeper than a mere question of military protection and administration. What is to be the position of England as regards the civil administration of Turkey. [Cheers] We make ourselves directly responsible for that when we undertake to defend it. Suppose that circumstances occur which—fomented, as they have always been, by foreign intrigue—gave rise to a local insurrection in Armenia or some other province, such as that in Bulgaria two years ago. I do not suppose it is intended that English troops should be employed to put down that insurrection, or, what would be nearly the same thing, that Turkish troops commanded by English officers should be employed. But if not if your defensive alliance goes no further than a guarantee against invasion by a foreign Power, then there is nothing to prevent disorganisation, which, fomented by the old well-known means, will give rise to a state of things which will entail, sooner or later, foreign interference. Your alliance for a protection must, in fact, become a virtual annexation of the country—an annexation not settled by any treaty and not recognised by any foreign Powers. We do not know that the Sultan is willing to submit to that. He may accept protection—no doubt he will very willingly, but assuredly he does not intend to part with the whole internal administration of his Empire. You will then have a perpetual under-current of dissatisfaction. You will have constant appeals to the natural and inevitable jealousy of other Powers. I know there are persons who look upon this in connection with the precedent of the Indian native states; but nobody knows better than my noble friend at the head of the Foreign Office that our relations with the Indian native states have not always been of the smoothest character; but not to speak of the difference in size, there is this very material difference between the two cases—that in the case of the native protected states, the influence and interference of every other Power is shut out. No European Power could have recognised agents at any native court in the peninsula of Hindostan. If any agent were to settle, say at Hyderabad, it would not be long before he would receive a hint to go. But you cannot deal in that way with Turkey. (Hear.) The great Powers would each have their ambassador at Constantinople, and their consular staff scattered over all the provinces, and these consuls would claim, as they had always claimed during the last fifty years, to interfere to a very considerable degree in the details of local administration: and as the exceptional position in this agreement would necessarily create exceptional jealousy—as there would be in the minds of every adviser of the Sultan—a constant expectation that sooner or later we were going to take the country—[hear, hear]—I am afraid that any advice given in opposition to yours would be more readily listened to than before, and, if possible, it would be taken. [Cheers.] I see no escape from this alternative. If you protect Turkey from external aggression, and if you do nothing as regards the internal administration beyond giving advice, which will not be taken, then you make yourself responsible for the maintenance of a Government which will probably be abominably bad. But if, on the other hand, you undertake to reform the internal administration, you cannot do it effectually, it is impossible, with divided power and without any recognised authority. And you are, therefore, if I may use the phrase, on an inclined plane, down which you will at last slide to virtual annexation. [Hear, hear.] Now is it possible that other Powers will agree to such an arrangement? I say nothing about Germany and Austria, which would probably agree; but would France with whom we had during the last generation been on most intimate and cordial terms—would Italy, with whom we had always professed, and I believe felt, much sympathy, look upon this increased power on our part in that quarter with equanimity? [Hear, hear.] I believe the French have too much self-respect to make useless protests against what is an accomplished fact, but there will be a feeling in the minds of every French statesman that we have stolen a march upon them. There is one other aspect in which this protectorate of Turkey may be viewed. How will it affect the foreign policy of the Turkish Government? Your guarantee is one of a very peculiar kind. It is a protective guarantee against one Power. Turkey is dependent upon England alone with regard to its Asiatic portion, but upon Europe as regards its European. It is free as regards its foreign policy with all Powers except Russia; but, where Russia is concerned, as we are responsible for what happens, we are bound to have some voice in the matter. [Hear, hear.] But if all the difficulties were overcome; if Russia does not intrigue, or does not intrigue successfully; or if France gets over her jealousy; and if the Porte, contrary to all expectation, places itself unreservedly in our hands, we become *de facto* mistress of the country. I will then ask whether that is a gain to us or a loss? [Cheers.] Will it be a source of strength or a source of weakness? [Hear, hear.] We must remember the enormous area of the territories we are taking in hand. It is larger, I believe, than France, Italy, and Spain put together. Our difficulties and our weakness in the event of our being involved in a war is the extent over which our resources are scattered. In 1857 India absorbed our military strength. It has always been held as a problem that India takes 60,000 European troops to garrison it, and to that extent we are weakened as a military Power. I do not thing it would be good policy to create a second India. Our Indian empire has been for the most part acquired within the last 70 years. The Indian expenditure has gone on increasing year by year, and those most conversant whith the subject maintain that were it not for the revenue we derive from the opium traffic, the Indian exchequer would be in a condition not far removed from insolvency. We have got India, and must probably continue to hold it, but when you have something like 35,000,000 of people in one part of the world responsible for the good government of 250,000,000 on the other side of the globe, that is not the time when we should involve ourselves in a new liability. [Opposition cheers]. I know the answer which can be made to that, and it weighs with many persons. We may be told that all these great results, be they good or bad, will not come to pass, that Russia will be quiet for the next 20 years, and that we shall practically interfere very little with Turkish administration in Asia. It is, therefore, urged that what has happened will soon become matter of mere historical interest, and will be worth just as much as a good many guarantees we have already executed. No doubt matters may go that way. That may be the real issue, but I very much doubt whether that is the best way of getting out of the difficulty. You cannot avoid this dilemma. If we act up to the spirit of the agreement we have made we may involve ourselves in great expenditure and enormous risk. If we tire of the expense, as probably we shall, we shall find ourselves in the unenviable position of a great country trying to wriggle out of its engagements (Opposition cheers.) We may be called upon to redeem our pledges at a time when it is practically impossible for us to do so. If we were unfortunate enough to be engaged in a war with any other European Power, or if disturbances were again to break out in India, it is perfectly certain that we should have no forces available for the fulfilment of our engagements. No doubt the impossibility of fulfilling them would be a plea which would save our good faith, but is it fair or wise to enter into a permanent engagement of this kind with the knowledge that we may be utterly unable to carry it out? I have said nothing of any opposition which is likely to be made by Russia to this arrangement. I think the Russian Government will be the very last to complain of what we have done. If the two countries remain at peace, as we all hope they will, Russia will lose nothing; but if they go to war, then it seems to me—speaking as an humble civilian—that we shall have gone out of our way to have given our enemy an advantage which he never before possessed. [Opposition cheers.] It has been said that we should have one military advantage over Russia, in the event of war, that we could invade without being invaded. But it seems to me that if we charge ourselves with this Turkish territory, those conditions will be fulfilled. There is one other point in connection with this subject to which I will allude. It appears to me that if the object for which we have to defend Asia Minor is the protection of India you cannot stop there. The Russian road to India does not lie through Asia Minor, but through Persia. If you have Asia Minor on one side and India on the other, everything will be useless unless you have military control over and support from an intermediate territory. I have never looked at this matter as if our relations with Russia were necessarily those of permanent hostility. If I did so it would not be difficult to explain the exultation which this treaty has excited in the minds of many people who express hostility to Russia. In Europe Russia has gained a considerable amount of what she claimed, because no one can suppose that the Bulgarian arrangement will be permanent. She gets Bessarabia, and has the same power as before of creating disturbance and agitation in Roumelia. In Asia she has Batoum, and, by way of irresistible defence against encroachments in that quarter, we have substituted a single-handed guarantee for a European guarantee. There were persons who used to argue that a national debt was a national blessing, and that the more the country owed the richer she was. I do not want to suggest that her Majesty's Government have adopted that view; but their arguments seem to me to be somewhat of that character. [Laughter.] They tell us that we shall increase our power, influence, and prestige just in proportion as we augment the number of our liabilities to foreign countries, and extend the area over which our resources must go. I cannot look at the matter in that light, and I doubt whether it will so be seen by the country. My lords, I end as I began. I hold this treaty to be so far good that it is infinitely better than that Eastern Europe should remain in the disturbed state she has unfortunately of late been in. I do not call it a brilliant success; it is a settlement of which nobody will be proud, but a settlement of which everybody is glad. With regard to Cyprus I think we have taken upon ourselves a burden which we shall regret. The Asiatic guarantee appears to me an impossibility in its ultimate consequences. If I argue against it, it is not for the sake of making an unavailing protest against an accomplished fact, but because I believe that the time is not far distant when the arrangement will have to be reconsidered.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,940,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	,, 4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£3,492,950.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1853	£ 76,925
,, 1863	£300,890
,, 1873	£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENTS for CHILDREN on favourable terms.

A REVERSIONARY BONUS of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 was declared.

The reduction of premium to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured leaves either Alexandria or Fort Said for Europe.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,103,803.

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, *Royal Exchange, London, E.C.*

EDWARD BUDD, Esq., *Governor.*
MARK WILKS COLLET, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
WILLIAM RENNIE, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*
JOHN P. LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
WM. A. HORE, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Dep'rtment.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUNDS £1,668,080.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE and another Corporation, whose charters were granted at the same time by King George the First are the two oldest Life Assurance Institutions in existence, the first Life policy issued by this Corporation bore date the 7th June, 1721.

It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the Assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the *gross* profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.

Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premium.

At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums, paid during the preceeding five years.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial Period ending 31st December, 1875, declared on Policies of £1,000, on which five Annual Premiums had beed paid.

Age at Entry.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to sum Assured.	Rate per Cent. per Annum on sum Assured.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	29 3 0	77 17 0	1 11 2
30	36 16 0	84 1 0	1 13 8
40	47 5 0	90 9 0	1 16 2
50	65 15 0	105 14 0	2 2 8

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation, and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.

ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM

Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.

Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.

The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India, the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to assure £100 for the Whole Term of a Single Life.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.	Age next birthday.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	3 1 11	2 11 8	0	5 3 9	4 14 0
25	3 8 1	2 19 0	5	6 2 0	5 11 0
30	3 17 5	3 9 9	0	7 2 4	6 9 9
35	4 9 9	4 1 1			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE INSURANCES are effected at Moderate Rates upon very description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE INSURANCES are effected at the current Premi ms. Further information, Forms of application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, October 30, 1877. Agents.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

For Sale at this Office,

THE INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp.
PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed one. The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
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